# The Irish Times.

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## Public Notices.

THE ART UNION OF IRELAND.

Established under the auspices of the Committee of the Irish Institution, in 1858, for the promotion of the Fine Arts and the Improvement of Taste in Ireland. Sanctioned by the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, according to Act of Parliament, 9 & 10 Vict., cap. 48.

*Subscription Lists close in April.*

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The Viscount POWERSCOURT.
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Subscription, One Guinea.

One chance in the Annual Distribution for each Guinea subscribed.

All Prizes shall consist of sums of Money to be expended in the purchase of Works of Art, with right of selection in all cases by Prizeholders, or their Nominees.

The holders of Prizes above the amount of Five Pounds must select from Public Exhibitions of Art in Ireland, approved by the Committee.

No Print will be issued to Subscribers; but a large number of minor Prizes, of Five Pounds each and under, will be allotted, enabling the holder thereof to select for himself any Work of Art, Engraving, Statuette, cast in bronze, plaster, or porcelain, anywhere on sale in Ireland, of a class approved by the Committee.

A sum not exceeding five per cent. of the Income may be expended in premiums to Artists, natives of or residents in Ireland, for Works publicly exhibited in Dublin.

OFFICE, 73, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION. COLLEGE-STREET.
*WILL CLOSE IN APRIL.*

The First Exhibition of Sketches from Nature in Oil and Water Colours, NOW OPEN from Ten till Half-past Five. Admission Sixpence. Season Tickets, Half-a-Crown. Catalogues, Threepence.

And in the Evening, from Seven till Nine. Admission, Threepence.

*A Musical Promenade THIS DAY, from Two o'clock till Five.*—By order,

MATTHEW KENDRICK, Secretary.

## Insurances.

*TO INTENDING ASSURERS.*

*Entrants before the approaching Annual Balance (5th April) will be ranked in all future Divisions of Profits as of ONE YEAR'S LONGER STANDING than Later Entrants.*

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1838.

HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND:
60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
*Directors.*

The Honourable JUDGE HAYES.
JOHN JAMESON, Esq., Bow-street.
MATTHEW ANDERSON, Esq., Solicitor, 2, Inns-quay.
DAVID DRUMMOND, Esq., Merchant, 58, Dawson-street.
*Medical Officer*—Dr. James F. Duncan.
*Secretary*—JAMES FORBES.

THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Years' standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First-class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First-class Securities over Land.

DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS.

The *New Assurances* were 6,378 for 3,016,691*l.* 0s. 6d. being an *Annual Average* of 1,063 for 502,781*l.* 10s. 6d. THE ANNUAL INCOME IS NOW 138,000*l.* STERLING.

THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FREE FROM LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE
Materially Lessened.

Under a Policy of 500*l.* or upwards, payment of only One Half the first Six Years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holder pleases.

*First Year's Payments for Policies of 500l.*

| Age 30. | Age 40. | Age 50. | Age 60. |
|---|---|---|---|
| £6 11 3 | £8 11 1 | £11 12 4 | £17 3 11 |

ANNUAL ALLOCATION OF PROFIT.
*Enjoyed during the Policy-holder's own Life.*

The Share of Profit allocated to Policy-holders of the First Series has now attained to 35 per cent. (or 7s. per £1) of their Annual Payments,—reducing them to the following sums:—

Policies of £500.

| Age 30. | Age 40. | Age 50. | Age 60. |
|---|---|---|---|
| £3 2 6 | £10 11 10 | £14 7 8 | £21 5 9 |

LIFE POLICIES MORE VALUABLE THAN HITHERTO.

The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the holders against accidental forfeitures, &c.

Dublin, 60, Upper Sackville-street. JAMES FORBES, Sec.

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Castlebar—Mr. Robert Joseph Nixon.
Galway—Mr. A. O. Warren, Merchant.
Westport—Mr. Joshua S. Bridge, Land Agent.

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C. F. GOODWIN,
*LIVERPOOL AND LONDON INSURANCE OFFICE,*
LEINSTER CHAMBERS, 43, DAME-STREET,

Negociates every description of Insurance and Monetary transactions, namely:—
Life and Fire Insurances.
Guarantees for Integrity in Situations of Trust.
Accidental Death and Casualty Insurance.
The Purchase and Granting of Annuities.
The Purchase and Sale of Reversions.
Insurance against Breakage of Plate Glass, Mirrors, &c.
Loans on Personal Security or otherwise.

## Medical.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

VICTIMS to INDIGESTION, Nervousness, Physical Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Disease of the Chest, Lungs, and Throat, and all who desire to restore and establish their health with speed, certainty, and economy, should immediately use these wonderful Pills. They strike at the root of disease, purify the blood, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.

Prepared solely by JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Dalton Hall, near Huddersfield. Hundreds of cases of cure enclosed with each box. Sold by all Chemists and other dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 22 BREAD-STREET, London.

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BEWLEY and EVANS' Compound Fluid Extract or Cortical Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. Sold in quarter pints, 3s 6d; half-pints, 6s; pints, 11s; and quarts, 21s.

B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Dandelion or Taraxacum. Quarter pints, 2s 6d; half-pints, 4s 6d.

B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.

B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Bark. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.

B. and E.'s Ethereal Essence of Jamaica Ginger. Price 1s, 1s 9d, and 3s.

B. and E.'s Wine of Quinine and Oranges. Price 3s 6d per flask.

Prepared and Sold by
BEWLEY AND EVANS,
Chemists and Apothecaries to the Queen.
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

*** In reply to numerous inquiries B. and E. beg to say that they have no Branch Establishment in this city.

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For Freight and Passage apply to
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Regent Road, Liverpool;
Or to EDWARD HAMERTON, *Agent*,
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Passengers and Luggage Free to Liverpool.



AUSTRALIA.—Steam to Australia under Sixty Days. PASSAGE MONEY, £14 and UPWARDS.
The "Black Ball" and "Eagle" Packets, sailing on the FIFTH and FIFTEENTH of each Month, are the only Line despatching Steamers direct to Australia, and comprise the Largest, Finest, and most celebrated Clippers in the world.
For Freight and Passage apply to
EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent,
19, Eden Quay, Dublin.

## Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, by the year, from 1st May next, for such terms as may be agreed on, the HOUSE, OFFICES, AND LANDS OF WILLIAMSTON, in the barony of Carberry and county of Kildare, containing about 377 statute acres. The land is all under grass, and is of the best quality.

Williamston is within two miles of Edenderry.

Apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, Esq., 13, Pembroke Place, Dublin; or to Messrs. BALL, 20, Hatch-street, Dublin.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

FOR SALE, the Interest in a Lease for a long Term, of a Gentlemanly Modern Residence, in perfect repair, with Commodious Offices and about 50 statute acres of First-class Land, nearly all under Grass, well Fenced and Watered. Situate within five minutes drive of a Station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and not more than a few miles from the City. For further particulars apply to
JAMES MALLEY, SOLICITOR,
48 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IN IRELAND a FEE SIMPLE PROPERTY of from £1,000 to £15,000 per annum. The West of Ireland preferred.

Apply by letter, stating all particulars, to D. F., Office of THE IRISH TIMES.

WANTED to Rent for a term of years, with option to Purchase, a Residence, with 500 Acres of Land or upwards. South of Ireland preferred.

Address, stating full particulars, E. F., Office of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

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PURCHASES MADE.
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*Farm and Domestic Servants Procured and Appointed.*
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE,
GENERAL COMMISSION, AND
*REGISTRY OFFICE,*
86, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
*H. BRADY AND CO.*

N.B.—A competent and efficient Accountant and Auctioneer attends this Office.

## Auction.

BUILDING MATERIALS,

Old Flags, Ridge Tiles, Force Pumps, Lead-lined Cisterns, Joists and Flooring, in good condition, Scantling, one Pair of Folding Doors, with Silver-plate Glass Panels, nearly new; Grates and Chimney Pieces, Shutters, Sash Frames, Doors, Parapet Coping, Door Architraves, the Materials of a Green-house, in first-rate condition; a great variety of Iron Railing and Door Steps, Water Closets, &c.; all from first-class Houses, recently taken down in Kildare-street.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 5th, 1859, in the large Field at the rere of 53, WESTLAND-ROW.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock, sharp.

J. O'GORMAN, Auctioneer.
53, Westland-row.

N.B. The Iron Railing will be sold as it now stands, in Kildare-street, at Four o'clock.

## Mercantile Sales.

AUCTION OF TIMBER AND DEALS.

JOHN MARTIN AND SON will offer by AUCTION, at their Stores, NORTH WALL, on the 7th of APRIL next:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 518 | Hundred of first and second Quebec and St. John's Spruce Deals. | |
| 54 | Ditto | first and second ditto Pine Deals. |
| 63 | Ditto | Norway Deals. |
| 1100 | Pieces of Crown Memel. | |
| 800 | Ditto | second quality ditto. |
| 600 | Ditto | Red Pine. |
| 1000 | Ditto | White Pine. |
| 60 | Ditto | Oak. |
| 30 | Ditto | Ash. |

Sale to commence at ONE o'clock.
Dublin, 12th March, 1859.
JAFFRAY BARCROFT, Broker and Measurer.

## Horses, Carriages, &c.

MR. HUGH FERGUSON, VETERINARY SURGEON in Ordinary to the Queen and to the Lord Lieutenant,

May be consulted daily relative to the Diseases and Soundness of Horses,

At the ROYAL VETERINARY INSTITUTION, HARRY-STREET (Off Grafton-street).

Established under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland.

*** Advice given relative to the Diseases of Dogs, Oxen, and Sheep.

A Forge, in which Horses are shod so as to counteract tendency to lameness, and alleviate it when it already exists.

FOR SALE, A CHESNUT HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 15.2 Hands High, and engaged sound. Is perfectly quiet in both Single and Double Harness, and has been used as a Charger.

For particulars, &c., apply to Mr. Beverly Smyth, Livery and Commission Stables, 30, South Anne-street.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 88, DAWSON-STREET, (Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)

A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.

☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

A NEW PILENTUM.
Four New Queen's Pattern Phaetons.
Two New Cork Pattern Cars.
Two Second-hand Phaetons, one with hood.
A first-class Chariot, suited for a Sheriff, to be Sold or Hired.
A Second-hand Brougham.
With a great variety of other Work in progress.
Carriages taken in Exchange or *SOLD* on Commission.
AT BOLAND, BROTHERS,
8, LOWER CAMDEN-STREET, DUBLIN.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COMMISSION AND LIVERY STABLES,
*SOUTH ANNE-STREET.*

☞ Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission daily.

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£13,000.

WANTED on mortgage at 4 per cent. Incumbered Estates Court Title.

To Lend £10,000, £8,000, £5,000, and several smaller sums.

Apply to Messrs. BALL, Solicitors, 20, Hatch-street.

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KEELING'S BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND MILITARY LIBRARY.

Country Subscriptions TWO to TWENTY GUINEAS.

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"SIR—The Members of our Reading Club, have unanimously requested me to signify to you their entire satisfaction with the prompt and punctual performance of your engagements with us. For myself I beg to thank you for your polite attention at all times to my frequent and troublesome communications.

"I am, Sir, your obedient, &c.,
"WILLIAM S. LITTLE, M.D.,
Secretary to the Sligo Circulating Book Society.

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Commanding Officers and Presidents of Band Committees are most respectfully informed that the MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF *RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, and CO., (KEY,)* (whose Patent Models of FLUTES, DRUMS, and BUGLES have been approved of and adopted as the New Regulation Instruments for the Army),

*CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED AT THEIR* MANUFACTORY,
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A GUIDE FOR THE FORMATION OF *MILITARY BANDS,*
With DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES
For Sets of their PATENTED and Improved MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Is now ready, and will be forwarded free upon application.
REGIMENTS REQUIRING EFFICIENT *BANDMASTERS or BUGLE-MAJORS*
may hear of the best disengaged by applying to
RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, AND CO.

J. BRODRICK, FRUITERER,
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(Nearly opposite Ely-place).

A large and well selected Stock of FRUITS, of the best description, on *moderate terms.*

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S. H. WINTER

PREPARES CANDIDATES for these and the other branches of the ARMY. Mr. Winter has had 12 years' experience in military tuition. His pupils have been uniformly successful at the Competitive Artillery, the Sandhurst, the Line, and the Addiscombe Examinations; 14 of them having passed with great credit since June, 1858, including three for Woolwich.

Woodford, London, N.E.

## Cards.

OFFICE of the DUBLIN COAL COMPANY,
REMOVED TO
*No. 5, D'OLIER-STREET.*
THOMAS JOSEPH YOUNG.
*N.B.—OFFICES TO LET.*

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J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
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Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

HOUSE PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
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JOHNSTON SILLEY,
PAINTER, &c.
*Modern and Mediæval Decorations,*
IN EVERY STYLE,
CORRECTLY EXECUTED.

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*THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN.*

THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
*COMBS,*
*BRUSHES,*
*SMELLING BOTTLES,*
*FANCY SOAPS,*
*HAIR POMADES,*
*PERFUMERY,*
*TOILET REQUISITES,*
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*SPONGES,*
*CHAMOIS AND STABLE REQUISITES,*
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JOHN KENDELLEN,
19, *NASSAU-STREET.*

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IMPORTANT TO PERSONS FURNISHING.

For Private Sale, at the above Rooms, a variety of first-class NEW and SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising every article suitable for Parlour, Drawing-rooms, Study, Bedchamber, &c.

Also a large Assortment of superior *CARPETS AND HEARTH RUGS.*

Every description of Property received for immediate or deferred Sale.

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, CARS, GIGS, HARNESS, &c., *Sold on Commission.*

Auctions and Valuations respectfully solicited, and punctually attended to in all parts of Ireland.

☞ Funerals fully supplied.

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*AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,*
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*ROYAL CIRCUS*
FURNITURE & GENERAL SALE ROOMS.

The Proprietors take the liberty of calling the attention of persons furnishing to the principles on which business is conducted at their extensive Sale Rooms known as

The ROYAL CIRCUS, 11 and 12, BACHELOR'S WALK, namely for cash, or approved bills, and no second price.

FURNITURE HIRED in large or small quantities, and for any period.

AUCTIONS, VALUATIONS, & FUNERALS ATTENDED TO.

Cash advanced on, and extensive Storage for all descriptions of property.

Auction Day at the above Rooms, SATURDAY.

YOUNG AND GROVES,
PROPRIETORS.
*N.B. Pianofortes for Sale or Hire.*

THE CATTLE SHOW IN DUBLIN.
AUSTINS,
6 AND 7, SAINT ANDREW-STREET.

MOST respectfully invite the attention of Gentlemen attending the Cattle Show to their unrivalled collection of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Despatch Boxes, Work Boxes, &c., &c.

They particularly invite attention to their new Luncheon Bakets, with Flasks and Goblets encased in wicker, so as to prevent breakage; an invaluable article for country gentlemen attending the race-course, or fair, or market. Also to their Campaign Dressing Case, such as were used by the officers in the Crimea; very light and portable, and containing every Toilette requisite for a journey. It may be thrown into a carpet-bag without injury.

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CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WARE-ROOMS,
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J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to Furnish or change Residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of Prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawing-room, Library, Boudoir, Parlour and Bed-room, as well as every new material in Curtain fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c.

*** Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price or value.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.

The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead when put together is remarkably firm.

Manufactured solely by the
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who invite inspection of their very large and varied stock, at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE.

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.

Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly.

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The only Oil Cloth and Matting Factory in Ireland.

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Finest Quality ... ... 4s. 0d.

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TEA DEALER, &c.,
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(Two doors from Stephen's-green.)

ARRIVAL OF TEA.
CHARLES K. MAYER

Has just arrived a large consignment of
"*FINE SOUCHONG TEA,*"
which he is enabled to offer for sale
At 3s. 8d. per lb.

This Tea possesses a delicious flavour, and is QUITE EQUAL to the finest ever imported.

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On Packages of 10lbs. (each), One Penny per lb. discount.

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Can particularly recommend their
*OLD COGNAC BRANDY and*
*BEST OLD IRISH or*
*ISLAY WHISKEY.*
Prices as under:—

Very choice Old Cognac Brandy ... ... 34s. 0d. per Gal.
Best Old Irish Whiskey ... ... 16s. 0d. " "
Finest Islay Malt Do. ... ... 15s. 4d. " "

Our priced Catalogue of Wines, Spirits, Teas, &c., &c., forwarded, postage free, on application.

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67, SOUTH GT. GEORGE'S-STREET, } DUBLIN;
158, NORTH KING-STREET, }
83, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN;
AND
S. FINDLATER AND CO.,
9, *RATHMINES-TERRACE.*

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES.
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Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY,

Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the Hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy.

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No. 17, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.
*Printing from Modern Types, Copperplates, and Stone, executed on the Premises.*

F. LONG respectfully informs his Patrons and the Public, that he has considerably extended the *LITHOGRAPHIC* Department of his Printing Office, and is now prepared to execute Work in that line in a superior style, at REDUCED PRICES.

F. L. is constantly in his Printing Office from Nine, a.m. till Eight, p.m. Being many years established, and *incurring no extra expense in employing parties to solicit orders*, he is enabled to reduce the charges from Fifteen to Twenty per cent.

Window Labels to suit different Trades, in great variety.

DE LA RUE'S PATENT PLAYING CARDS.
De La Rue's Superior Letter, Note Paper, & Envelopes.
De La Rue's Wedding and Mourning Stationery.
De La Rue's Tourist Cases,
Writing Desks,
Blotters,
Travelling Desks,
Travelling Cases, and
Pocket Books,
in every variety, at
*GEORGE HUGHES'S,*
Stationery and Account Book Warehouse,
7, *MERRION-ROW,*
Two doors from Stephen's-green.

PATENT KITCHEN RANGE.
JAMES SLOANE, of 2 STEPHEN'S-GREEN,

Begs to call the attention of the Public to his Patent Kitchen Range, which requires no setting, and can be removed at pleasure. The one fire heats Oven, Boiler, and Hot Hearth, and is a great saving in fuel. A large variety of Berlin Black Register Grates, with Steel Beads, some as low as 65s.

PATENT MANGLES.
A. FLETCHER,
*IRONMONGER,*
Has first-class *Patent Mangles,*
"Portable, Efficient, and cannot be injured in use."
Prices, 47s. 6d.; £4; and £5.
*No. 10, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.*

IRON BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.

Have the largest assortment in this country of Iron Bedsteads, Childrens' Cots, &c., which they supply with or without Bedding on the most moderate scale of charges.

In every other description of House Furnishing Ironmongery J. E. and Co's stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the prices very moderate. They would, in particular, allude to the following amongst many other articles, viz:—Bathe and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns, Moderateur Lamps, Drawing-room and Parlour Grates, Fenders and Fire Irons, Electro-plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.; Britannia-metal and Block-tin Dish Covers, Goddard's Patent Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges; Patent Mangles, Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, &c.

AGENTS FOR
MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND BOXES.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
House-furnishing Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, and Brass Founders,
34, 35, AND 36 CAPEL STREET.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL AND COKE MERCHANT,
*SOUTH ANNE-STREET.*

COAL TRADE AND CHANDLERY.

TO THE PARISHIONERS OF ST. ANNE'S, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

*WILLIAM REDMOND,*
Sexton of St. Anne's Church for 23 years,

Begs to return his sincere thanks for the kind support and patronage he has been favoured with in his Coal Business, to which he has added a Shop, for the sale of the following articles (which are of the very best description, and on the most moderate terms), namely:—

*Candles, Starch, Blue, Washing Soda, Blacking, Firelights, &c., and many other articles too numerous to mention.*

WILLIAM REDMOND hopes, by devoting his entire time and attention to his Coal Business, and employing a competent person to attend in his Shop, to merit a share of their patronage.

N.B.—WILLIAM REDMOND still continues to take commissions for servants of unblemished character.

COAL OFFICE AND SHOP:
*No. 18, SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN,*
Opposite St. Anne's Church.

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL.
PATRICK BYRNE

Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the First-Class quality of his
CROWN BROWN, and WHITE SOAPS,
*WAX, SPERM, and COMPOSITE.*
IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES
which he offers on Most Advantageous Terms.

A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS
47, *LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.*
A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for sale.

PERUVIAN GUANO!!

The Subscriber is daily expecting the Schooner "AGNES," with a full Cargo of PERUVIAN GUANO, consisting of 1970 bags, direct from Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., which will be Sold at his Store, BROOKE-STREET, at the lowest Cash price, guaranteed Genuine, and free from adulteration.

He also offers for Sale a large and well-assorted Stock of AGRICULTURAL SEEDS of all kinds, direct from the Growers—Fresh and true in their kinds.

ROBERT G. BAXTER,
IRONMONGERY AND SEED WAREHOUSE.
Ballina, 29th March, 1859.

DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY,
*CHEMICAL WORKS,*
7TH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL.
JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.L., Manager.

In publishing this Circular, at the end of the first year of their operations, the DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY have much pleasure in referring to the principle upon which they professed to do business—namely, "To manufacture nothing but a good article, and that at a fair remunerative price."

While expressing a hope that they have fulfilled their pledge to the public, they beg to refer to the annexed, from amongst many testimonials, which they have received from different parts of Ireland, as also to the result of the experiments made at the Albert Model Farm, Glasnevin, (a copy of which is given herewith), and to the satisfactory report of Professor Cameron, in his lecture (before the Dublin Chemical Society, in June last), upon the adulteration of Artificial Manures, wherein it appears that out of thirty-four samples analyzed by him there were only five of superior quality; the *most valuable* of all being that manufactured by this Company.

THE DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY having expended a large capital in the erection of Steam Engines, Vitriol chambers, and manufacturing premises, with the view of applying all recent improvements in Agricultural Chemistry to a commercial undertaking on a large scale, are determined to retain the high reputation which their Manures have already acquired; feeling assured that, unless they do so, their business, instead of increasing, must annually but surely decrease. They will also undertake, as a portion of their business, the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, and the preparation and sale of Bones, both raw and calcined, for the accommodation of such parties as prefer to become their own manufacturers.

As the season for Potato-planting has now commenced they wish to direct particular attention to the all-important fact, mentioned in the annexed Testimonials, that their Manures have been effectual, not alone in increasing that Crop, but also in *protecting it from disease.*

The general price of the Manures will be £7 5s. per ton, in Dublin.

Further information can be obtained upon application at the

*COMPANY'S OFFICE,*
20, USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.
JOHN D. WATERS, Secretary.

Castlerea, Killala, December 14th, 1858.

Dear Sirs—Having procured last season some tons of the Superphosphate of Lime manufactured at your Establishment, and being anxious to test its relative value as a Manure, &c., I distributed it amongst the small class of tenant farmers in the locality, who principally used it in manuring their potato crop, at the rate of 8 cwt. to the Irish acre. Although I had some trouble in inducing the tenants to make a trial, that difficulty is now completely overcome, as in every instance the crop has been very superior indeed, both in quantity and quality, with almost a total absence of disease, and by far surpassing those crops grown on stable dung, guano, or any other description of manure.

I consider that the demand for it next season will be very great in the neighbourhood.

I remain, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
JAMES KNOX GORE, J.P.

Dublin Manure Company, 20, Usher's-quay.

Ballycumber, King's County, 22nd Dec. 1858.

Gentlemen,—I think it right to state for your information the result of the application of the Manures which I got from your Establishment. The Potato Manure, which I used without mixture, has given as good a crop as stable dung and bog mould, which I had planted in the same field. The Turnip Manure I used principally, mixed with ashes, at the rate of 7 cwt. to the acre, on which I have as fine a crop of Aberdeens as ever grew on farm-yard manure.

I forgot to mention that I have little or no disease among the potatoes grown on the Potato Manure.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. B. THORNHILL, J.P.

The Dublin Manure Co., 20, Usher's-quay, Dublin.

Killala, 7th December, 1858.

Sir—I am happy to be able to say, that the result of the application of Superphosphate of Lime, procured at your Establishment, to lands in this locality, as a Manure, has been highly satisfactory. I had a field of about four Irish acres planted this year with potatoes, about one-half being manured with Superphosphate, and the remainder with the best description of stable-yard manure. The crop grown on the Superphosphate was greatly superior to the other, both in quantity and quality, and at the same time more free from disease. The land in this instance was a heavy loam, but I have seen excellent crops in this neighbourhood grown with your Superphosphate on light land. I consider it an invaluable Potato Manure.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
ERNEST KNOX,
Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Killala Union.
The Dublin Manure Company, 20, Usher's-quay.

The Rectory, Hollymount, Co. Mayo, Jan. 3, 1859.

Sir—I have pleasure in writing to inform you of the result of an experiment which I made last summer with your Potato Manure.

On a field of potatoes (planted with farm-yard manure in the month of March), after the drills had been worked between, in the early part of summer, I had the Manure applied immediately before the moulding process, at the quantity of 4 cwt. per Irish acre. Half the field was treated in this manner, and the result was that the crop was one of the largest ever seen in this part of the country as numbers of persons can testify.

The produce on the other half of the field was good, yet vastly inferior to that upon the portion treated in the manner I have described.

I regret to say that I had not the potatoes weighed, but think I rather underrate the increase when I say that the crop, on the portion dressed with the Potato Manure was one-third greater than on the other.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
RICHARD D. FALKINER.

Mr. J. Wonfor.

Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath, Jan. 7, 1859.

Dear Sir—I have very great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the value of the Manure I bought from your Company last season. I used it largely for Turnips, Rape, newly laid-down Grass, and Clover particularly, and in all cases it was eminently successful.

Yours truly,
JAMES MAHER.

To Joseph Wonfor, Esq.

Armmore, Cavan, August 25th, 1858.

Sir—I think it due to you, and to the small farmers of Ireland (in whom I feel a very great interest), to say that the 22 tons of Tons of Concentrated Urate I had from you has been eminently successful in the growth of Turnips. At first I had my doubts as to its success on poor, worn-out land. I am now happy to tell you I distributed the above quantity among a large number of small farmers, many of whom never grew a Turnip before. The Crops, from half an acre to double and treble that quantity, are the very finest and most luxuriant I have ever seen.

It has been tried in various ways and in different soils; some with a sprinkling of Manure, some with a mixture of Superphosphate of Lime, some without any aid of other stimulants; and I am satisfied where the Urate was used alone, and on ground which has produced two crops of Oats in succession, the Turnips are equally good.

I have tried it for the production of Swedes, Mangel, and Carrots, and the crops are as flourishing as I have ever had.

It gives me much pleasure to make this statement, as I consider this valuable and cheap Manure (by which a man can produce an acre of fine Turnips for less than £4) an invaluable discovery, and one likely to improve the agricultural interest of Ireland, by inducing the small farmer to study the cultivation of green crops—their main stay, but which hitherto has been generally neglected. I am now using the Urate for the production of Rape. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter.

Wishing the Dublin Manure Company every success,
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM ARMITAGE MOORE.

J. Wonfor Esq., Manager, 20, Usher's-quay, Dublin.

Rappa Castle, Ballina, 2nd December, 1858.

Gentlemen—Having been induced to try the Superphosphate of Lime, manufactured by you, on Swedish Turnips last season, I used it at the rate of 8 cwt. to the acre, without the aid or assistance of any other manure.

The trial has proved highly satisfactory, having produced as fine a crop as ever was grown.

Yours faithfully,
ANNESLEY KNOX, D.L., J.P.

The Dublin Manure Company.

Barbersfort, Tuam, November 29th, 1858.

Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiry, I have to state that I am very well pleased indeed with the 5 Tons of Manure which I had from you. I used the Superphosphate on Turnips, without the admixture of farm or any other manure, in the proportion of 6 cwt. to the acre, with a satisfactory result.

I cannot speak too highly of the value of the Urate on the Rape; in fact, I could not expect a better crop.

DAVID RUTLEDGE, J.P.

The Dublin Manure Company.

Garrane Park, Cloughjordan.

Dear Sir—The Superphosphate of Lime which I got from you last spring, and which I tried at 8 cwt. to the Irish acre, without any farm-yard manure, has grown me a first-crop of Swedish Turnips, over 40 tons to the acre. I had also a very heavy crop of Potatoes with the Potato Manure, at 10 cwt. to the acre, sown the middle of May, and *very free from disease.*

JOHN SHORTT.

Thomas S. Downer, Esq., Roscrea, Agent to the Dublin Manure Company.

Frankfort Castle, Roscrea, January 8, 1859.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, making inquiry as to my opinion of the Superphosphate of Lime supplied to me by you from the Dublin Manure Company.

In reply I have to state that I have every reason to be satisfied with it.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JAMES F. ROLLESTON.

Mr. T. S. Downer Roscrea, Agent to the Dublin Manure Company.

Crosshouse, Menlagh, Co. Galway, January 21, 1859.

Dear Sir—It gives me much pleasure to be able to report favourably on the use of your Superphosphate of Lime, particularly in growing Green Crops. I also applied it on an Oat crop on moory soil, and its good effect was visible at the end of a week, and increased considerably the crop of Straw and Grain.

It is my intention to use it in growing Mangel-wurtzel, Carrots, and Turnips, this coming season, and also as a Manure for Potatoes, and shall give you the result of my experience.

Several persons who have used it on my recommendation last season express great confidence in it as a Manure, and say they will use it most extensively next season.—I am, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

JOHN C. EVANS.

Mr. Joseph Wonfor, Dublin Manure Company.

The Castle Farm, Rathfarnham, March 11th, 1859.

Gentlemen—As you requested of me some time ago to state the result of the application of your Superphosphate of Lime to the turnip crop here, I beg now to inform you that it has been highly satisfactory—much exceeding my expectations. I have used it in conjunction with farm-yard manure, using about half the usual quantity of farm yard manure and about 4½ cwt. of the Superphosphate per Irish acre; and, although I had been late in sowing (June 10th), I had a splendid crop of Swedes, they never having received the slightest check in their early stage of growth, although drought set in for a long period at the time. I feel satisfied that should the Company continue to sell an article as pure, at all times, it will be of great value to the agricultural community, and more profitable to themselves in the end; as any one having tried it last year will, I am most sure, avail themselves of it again this season.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
PATRICK CALLAN,
Land Steward to the Lord Justice of Appeal.

*The Dublin Manure Company.*

The following Extract from the February number of the *Agricultural Review*, contains the result of the experiments made at the Albert Model Farm, Glasnevin, whereby the most convincing evidence is given of the superiority of the Superphosphate manufactured by the Dublin Manure Company.

*Experiment with different Manures on Swedish Turnips at the Albert Model Farm, 1858.*

COMMUNICATED BY MR. WILLIAM BOYLE, AGRICULTURIST.

| Kind of Manure. | Cost of Manure per statute acre (£ s. d.) | Produce per Statute Acre (tons. cwt. stns.) |
|---|---|---|
| Peruvian Guano ... ... | 3 2 0 | 15 9 5 |
| Phospho-Peruvian Guano ... | 3 2 0 | 18 8 1 |
| Purry's Superphosphate ... | 3 2 0 | 17 17 4 |
| Ritchie's do. ... | 3 2 0 | 18 6 2 |
| Lawe's do. ... | 3 2 0 | 18 1 0 |
| DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY'S SUPERPHOSPHATE | 3 2 0 | 18 9 7 |
| M'Kenny's Superphosphate ... | 3 2 0 | 15 7 7 |
| Farm-yard ... ... | (20 tons) | 22 0 5 |
| No Manure ... ... | — | 13 9 2 |

The entire produce of each lot was weighed. The manures were applied without any mixtures whatever.

The portion of the field in which this experiment was carried out has been thoroughly drained, and was selected expressly on account of its being in a poorer condition than any other part of the farm. All the lots braided well and equally, but the young plants were soon attacked by the fly, and such was the extent of its ravages, that some weeks elapsed before it could be satisfactorily ascertained whether there would be sufficient plants remaining to produce a tolerable crop. All the lots suffered alike, and it was only owing to the timely application of powdered lime that any plants escaped the ravages of this vexatious pest. The plants which remained were fairly established by the first of August, and it was soon apparent that the farm-yard manure produced the most rapid growth. There was little, if any, difference observable, in this respect, amongst the other lots.

The above circumstances account for the unusually small production of Swedes in this department.

TWO FIRST FLOOR ROOMS, IN SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET TO BE LET, as an OFFICE. Address J. T., IRISH TIMES Office.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.

P.S. French spoken.

CHELTENHAM.—At BELGRAVE BOARDING HOUSE, which is situate in the best part of the beautiful Promenade, an elegant and comfortable HOME may be had on moderate terms. Address the Proprietress, as above.

JAMES MAYFIELD,
*WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER,*
30 & 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

J. M. begs leave most respectfully to call the attention of purchasers to his *superb* and well-selected stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, both new and second-hand.

I have just added to my extensive Stock a beautiful assortment of new fine GOLD JEWELLERY of some new *designs* in Gold Albert and Neck Chains, Brooches, Pins, and Studs, &c., which I offer at a price much lower than can be had elsewhere.

My practical knowledge as a Watch Manufacturer for the last 20 years will be a sufficient guarantee for my ability, together with which, I have succeeded in obtaining the assistance of first-class workmen. All repairs executed on the premises with care and punctuality. My variety of CLOCKS consists of Hall, Office, and Spring, Drawing-room, Chimney-piece and Bedroom. American Clocks of every kind both eight-day and 30 hours. Old Gold, Silver Plate, Watches and Diamonds, purchased for cash, and the highest price given.

☞ 30 and 31, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.*

UNPRECEDENTED and UNRESERVED SALE OF WATCHES.

372 Gold Watches, consisting of Chronometers, Duplex, Patent Lever, and Geneva Watches, by the most eminent London and Geneva Manufacturers.
460 Silver Watches of all and every description.
230 Second-hand Gold and Silver Watches, ditto.

GOLD CHAINS.

400 Fine Gold Guards and Albert Chains, warranted.
300 Plain do do. warranted pure.
170 French Drawing-room, Parlour, Study, and House Clocks.
130 Carriage, Office, and Travelling Clocks, also Timepieces.
76 Large and small Musical Boxes.

JEWELLERY.

168 Fine Gold Bracelets, set in Diamonds, Rubies, &c., &c.
320 Do. Brooches, with and without Precious Stones.
235 Do. Brooches in Cameos, for Minatures and Hair.
72 Gold Necklaces, with and without Precious Stones.
115 Fine Gold, Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, and Opal Rings.
360 Fine Gold Ladies' Dress, and Gentlemen's Signet Rings.
260 Pair Fine Gold Earings, with and without Stones.
260 Fine Gold Breast Pins, with and without Precious Stones.
415 Sets of Fine and Plain Gold Studs, Sleeve Links, Buttons, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Lockets, Charms, &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

Warranted best quality, consisting of Tea Services, Side and Corner Dishes, Dish Covers, Candlebrass, Epergnes, Tea Trays, Waiters all sizes, Liqueure and Cruet Frames, Candlesticks, Bread Baskets, Sterling Silver Card Case, Snuff Boxes, Spoons, Forks, &c.

Mr. DILLON, of 25, Bachelor's Walk, has received instructions from Mr. SCRIBER, the eminent Watchmaker, Jeweller, Gold and Silver Smith, to SELL, on the 26th of APRIL next, and each succeeding day, without the least reserve whatever, the above most VALUABLE and UNPRECEDENTED STOCK by AUCTION, in consequence of the Proprietor having added his new and extensive Premises adjoining the present Establishment, and before opening with an entire new and select Stock in all the above branches.

Mr. D. therefore respectfully invites the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and the Public, to this most valuable and Unreserved Clearance Sale, as every possible guarantee will be given with each article sold, independent of the high character and respectability of the Firm.

N.B.—PRIVATE SALES in quantities or single, will be disposed of from this day until the day of Auction, at Cost Prices.

Apply at 23, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

GOODS HIRED OUT FOR BALLS, PARTIES, &c. as follow:—

| | |
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| Breakfast, | Knives, |
| Dinner, | Forks, |
| Dessert, and | Spoons, |
| Tea Ware, | Chandeliers, |
| French Moderateur and | Circular Lights, |
| Acrometric Lamps, | Mirror Lights, |

Glass of every description charged, moderate in large Hirage.

THOMAS WEST (late Porter),
CHINA HALL,
15, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN.

SHOOTING GROUNDS.
*WILLIAM and JAMES KAVANAGH,*

Acting on the suggestion of several gentlemen, have opened books for the registration and letting of SHOOTING GROUNDS, believing that the introduction of a system which has proved so advantageous to proprietors and occupiers of land in Scotland, and affords such facilities to Sportsmen in quest of shooting and fishing quarters, must be equally beneficial to the same classes in Ireland.

From their acquaintance with the Sporting Public, W. and J. K. have every reason to know that since the extension of railway accommodation in Ireland, there is a growing desire not only here but in England for the possession of well-circumstanced shooting and fishing grounds in this country, and therefore the greater necessity for such a proper system of registration and advertising as will afford the landed proprietor an opportunity of increasing his income and the Sportsman of satisfying his propensity.

Noblemen and Gentlemen having Shooting Grounds to let are therefore respectfully invited to communicate, at their earliest convenience, with the undersigned, who will give every information with regard to terms and the facilities they possess for their circulation of advertisements.

WILLIAM and JAMES KAVANAGH,
Gunmakers and Gun Barrel Manufacturers,
12, *DAME-STREET,*
Dublin.

A Saving of 5 per Cent. effected by Buying at MICHAEL COEN'S,
Who offers for Sale the following Goods, viz:—
DEALS of all lengths and Scantlings;
HICORY, OAK LOGS, &c.;
Swedish, English, and Crown IRON; NAIL RODS.
Octagon, Hoop L., B. F., and Blister STEEL.
Plough Metals, Chains, Drafts, Backbands, Bullock Ties, and Smiths' Coals;
Pots, Pans, Ovens, Kettles, Coil Chains, and Spades.
Raw, Crushed, and Refined SUGARS.
Black, Green, and Assam TEAS.
Port, Sherry, Calcavella, Malaga, and Cape WINES.
Scotch and Dublin MALT WHISKEY; Islay, Campleton, and Bushmills Do.; Irish and Scotch Grain Do.
GIN, RUM, and foreign BRANDY; GINGER WINE; LIQUEURS.
Allsop's Bitter and Mild ALES; Alloa and Edinburgh Do.; Guinness's XX PORTER, in Wood and Bottle.
Composite, Mould, and Dipt CANDLES;
White, Mottled, Crown, and Yellow SOAPS.
DYE WOODS, &c.; FRUIT and BISCUIT, in great variety.
Colza and Pale Seal OIL; PAINTS, OILS, and COLOURS.
Plough Traces, Rein and Garden Lines, &c.
CATTLE MEDICINES.
Scotch Barrel HERRINGS; American RESIN.
American Barrel FLOUR; Irish Sack and Bag Do.
OAT and INDIAN MEAL.
On hands a parcel of Prime Home-saved HAMS.
BREAD, of superior quality.

Together with every other Article in the Grocery and General Trade.

LONG'S NON-POISONOUS COMPOSITIONS, for the Dressing of Sheep, Lambs, Horses, and Cattle.

A large Stock of AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, imported direct from the Growers, consisting of Clovers, Vetches, Grasses, Turnip, Mangold Wurtzel, Carrot and Parsnip Seeds; all fresh, and true in their respective kinds.

10, Bridge-street, and 1, James'-street,
BALLINA.

## Dress.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN CURZON'S COATS, HE IS A FIRST-RATE CUTTER.
16, DUKE-STREET, OFF DAWSON-STREET.

OPENING OF OUR NEW SHOW-ROOMS.
with beautiful assortment of New Goods.
SHAWL AND CLOAK ROOM, No. 4 HOUSE.
MILLINERY AND STRAW BONNET ROOM, No. 3 HOUSE.
CARPETS, ENTIRE NEW STOCK, No. 5 HOUSE.
LADIES' BOOT AND SHOE ROOM, No. 1 HOUSE.
*SCOTT, BELL, & Co.,*
2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY, AND
1, ESSEX-STREET.

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.

*AMBROSE KEOGH,*
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

THE ORIGINAL AND OLD ESTABLISHED BALBRIGGAN, AND GENERAL HOSIERY WAREHOUSE,
36 & 37, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

SMYTH & Co. Beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have now received an entirely new stock of their celebrated manufacture of Balbriggan Hosiery for the summer trade, which will defy competition for the genuine article, comprising the following, viz., Ladies' and Children's Plain Embroidered, Lace Cotton Hose; Gentlemen's Plain and Embroidered Cotton Half-hose, Lamb's Wool, Cotton, Merino, Gauze, Saxony, Cashmere, and Silk Drawers and Vests. They beg to direct the special attention of Ladies to their entirely new make of Cotton Hose, particularly suitable for warm climates.

They are also now prepared to offer a large and well-selected stock of Dress Shirts, Shirt Collars, Braces, Neck Ties, Cambric, Silk, India, and Pongee Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., which will be found very cheap.

N.B.—Dress Shirts, Collars, &c., made to order on the shortest possible notice, and a good fit guaranteed.

SMYTH & COMPANY,
36 & 37, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

## Dress.

*THE EGLINTOUN LOUNGE SUIT.*

MESSRS. BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully call attention to the above suit as the leading style for the present and coming seasons. It is made in a variety of New Materials particularly suited for ease and comfort. It can be had ready for immediate use, in our *NEW SHOW ROOMS*, or made to order in six hours, price Three Guineas. A perfect fit guaranteed.
Terms strictly Cash.
*Tailors to his Excellency the Earl of Eglintoun.*
11, AND 12, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND (BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT) 70, *GRAFTON-STREET.*

RE-OPENING OF THE COURT-DRESS AND MILLINERY DRAWING-ROOMS, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a magnificent and novel *ensemble*, being the products of the most eminent Parisian Artistes for the approaching season, and selected during the past ten days with the greatest personal care.
MRS. JOHNSTON, in intimating the completion of the remodelling and decorating of her Drawing-rooms, has much pleasure in announcing the arrival of her Paris Nouveautés, which are chef-d'œuvres of inventive taste. She has, regardless of expense, procured the most perfect models that could be obtained, nearly the whole of which will be exclusively confined to her Warerooms. Exact copies, with their originals, will be ready for inspection on THIS DAY.

| | |
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| Millinery | Manteaux et Casaques |
| Coiffures | Chapeaux de Paille d'Italie |
| Fleurs et Guirlandes | Chapeaux de Paille Suisse |
| Plumes de Fantaisie | Chapeaux de Paille de Fantaisie |

Dressmaking, &c. &c.
MRS. JOHNSTON, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE FOR *VELVET PILE CARPETS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, TAPESTRY CARPETS, DUTCH CARPETS, KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS, VICTORIA FELT CARPETS; DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, OIL CLOTHS; MATTINGS, MATS, TABLE COVERS, &c. &c.*
W. H. CLIFT, 28, *NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.*
Observe the Charge for Sewing, compared with some houses.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.
R. H. CURZON, 16, DUKE-STREET, MILITARY TAILOR, late of J. B. JOHNSTONE AND CO'S., Dawson-street, is making your Summer Regulation Trousers, with Scarlet Stripes, for 24s. Cash; also Oxford, with Scarlet Stripes, 30s. Lounge Suits from 2l. 10s.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, *No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.* JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.
The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.
*TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,* No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

TO THOSE WHO PURCHASE THEIR OWN CLOTH.
A Suit of Clothes beautifully Cut and Made, with all Linings, for ONE POUND.
Wool Tweed Trowsers, TEN SHILLINGS per Pair.
COX, TAILOR, 45, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME. GEORGE MACDONA is prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—
CLASS NO. 1

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superfine Saxony | Clerical | Dress Frock ... | 84s 0d |
| Do | Do | Vest ... | 17s 6d |
| Do | Do | Trousers... | 35s 0d |

ROBE MAKER BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT To *HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,* the Most Noble Marquis of Londonderry, Earl of Farnham, Earl of Granard, Ulster King-at-Arms, and the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

T. CORBETT, *MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.* Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT, 11, DUKE-STREET.

## Miscellaneous.

A STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED of Three or Four Horse Power. Apply to D. B., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS, PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN. *SAMUEL'S,* WORKING JEWELLER AND MANUFACTURER of BOG OAK ORNAMENTS, 29, *NASSAU-STREET,* New Designs in BRACELETS, BROOCHES, &c. ORNAMENTS made to Order, and JEWELLERY carefully repaired on the Premises.
An assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, GOLD GUARD and ALBERT CHAINS, GOLD RINGS, PINS, BROOCHES, With numerous FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Presents, at remarkably low Prices.

CAMP EQUIPAGE. The Officers in Garrison and Gentlemen recently Gazetted are respectfully solicited to defer making selections in the above previous to visiting the extensive *CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WARE-ROOMS,* 68, 69, AND 70, DAME-STREET, where the ordinary tasteless and expensive productions, so long in use, *are superseded by Designs of a more convenient and attractive character,* combining all that might be desirable in material and execution, with a due regard to economy.
Intending Tourists will be saved much valuable time and trouble by an inspection of the very superior Stock of *SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, HAT CASES, &c.,* which embraces every useful and novel invention in that department.
*GREGORY KANE,* 68, 69, AND 70, DAME-STREET.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED, By WM. BRODRICK, 16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN—A.D. 1818.*
For the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other MEDALS (same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments).
Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons, supplied on the shortest notice; a great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hands.
Home and Foreign Watches *Practically* Repaired with care and promptitude on the premises.
N.B.—Names Engraved on the *Medals,* and Repairs neatly executed. Please observe
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.*
WILLIAM BRODRICK, PROPRIETOR.


PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

| | MON. | TUES. | WED. | THURS. | FRID. | SAT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per Cent. Consols | 95 | 95½ ⅜ | 95⅛ ⅜ | 95½ 95 | 95½ | 95½ ⅜ |
| Ditto Account | 95 ⅜ | 95⅜ | 95⅜ ⅛ | 95⅛ 95 | 95 | 95⅜ |
| 3 per Cent. Stock | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| New 3 per Cent. Stock | 94⅞ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ 95 | 95 | — |
| Ditto Account | 94⅞ ⅞ | 95⅛ ⅜ ⅛ | 95⅛ | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Bank Stock | — | 232½ | 232½ | — | — | — |

DUBLIN DAILY STOCK AND SHARE LIST—YESTERDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| GOVERNMENT FUNDS. | |
| Three per cent. Consols ... ... | 95 |
| Ditto for Account, 8th April ... | 95 |
| Ditto for new Account, 10th May ... | 95½ 95 |
| New 3 per Cent. Stock (shut) ... | 94⅞ |
| Ditto for Account, 8th April ... | 94⅞ |
| JOINT STOCK BANKS. | |
| National Bank ... ... ... | 53½ |
| Royal Bank, 10l. paid ... ... | 22⅞ |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | |
| Grand Canal Company | 89½ |
| MINES. | |
| General Mining Co. of Ireland, (for acct.) | 5 |
| RAILWAYS. | |
| Dublin and Wicklow ... ... | 4⅞ 5 |
| Killarney Junction | 13 |
| Midland Great Western and Royal Canal ... ... ... | 52½ xd |
| Ditto Half Shares (for acct.) ... ... | 26 xd |
| PREFERENCE SHARES. | |
| Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per ct. perp | 9½ |
| Dublin and Wicklow 6 per cent. (perpetual), ... ... | 11⅞ |
| Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual. ... ... ... | 98½ |

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
France, Italy, and Switzerland ... One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany... Six p.m., daily.
America (New York) ... Six p.m., March 29.
N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
*No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.*
*Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.*

The Earl of Malmesbury has appointed John Preston, Esq., to be agent, at Belfast, for the issue of Foreign Office passports.

Mr. Thomas Frean has commenced his duties as consul for the United States at Belfast.

At the Races of La Marche, on the 27th, Kilkenny Boy, the joint property of the O'Moore and Captain Chichester, was the winner of a good stake.

# The Irish Times.

*DUBLIN: TUESDAY, APRIL 5.*

WE are to have a General Election. That is the upshot of all the adroit manœuvres, vehement onslaughts, sudden desertions, unlooked-for adhesions, cross voting, and cross purposes of the Reform debate. Lord Palmerston's easy confidence that the Government would neither resign nor dissolve, was, it now seems, misplaced, and the Government has, after all, "thrown the British Constitution to be scrambled for and discussed on every hustings in the country." For this untoward result no one is so deeply responsible as Lord Palmerston himself. When that noble lord rose to speak, on the fourth night of the debate, the Ministerial Bill and Lord John Russell's mode of dealing with it stood alike condemned, and the dead-lock of parties was complete. Lord Palmerston, at that epoch, was master of the situation, and might, by giving his support to the fair and sensible compromise proposed by Mr. Stuart Wortley, have brought the Reform question to a speedy and satisfactory settlement. We need not point out what would now be his lordship's position if he had adopted a policy so nearly related to a vulgar virtue. It seemed a more promising scheme however to use the government as a cats-paw in carrying a safe Reform Bill, while he damaged the influence and character of that Government by exhibiting it as dependant on his "unexampled forbearance." He has overreached himself. Lord Derby has repudiated the forbearance so contumeliously paraded, and has resolved to appeal to the opinion of the country. Nobody can blame Lord Derby for so doing, but the question on which the appeal is made and the European crisis which it serves to aggravate entail a grave responsibility on those by whom the step was necessitated.

But if the Ministry must be held blameless in the matter of the dissolution, it by no means follows that the country will on that account tolerate any neglect on their part to bring in a Reform bill, now that every body knows precisely what species of Reform bill is required. The declarations made by Lord Derby and Mr. D'Israeli last night on this subject will be received with general astonishment. "After the course which the opposition had taken," said the noble Earl, "the Government considered themselves perfectly free with regard to the question of Reform, and would leave it to be dealt with in any other quarter that might choose to engage in it." Mr. D'Israeli in the House of Commons said—"The House would not be surprised to hear that it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with the Bill for the Amendment of the Representation of the People, and it was also due to the House to add, that it was not their intention to propose any other measure with the same object." So that this fundamental question, the prolonged agitation of which was declared by all parties to be fraught with serious dangers, and the solution of which will affect, for weal or woe, the future of these kingdoms and of Constitutional government itself, is to be flung, as an apple of discord, among the various sections of the opposition, and is to be allowed to generate in the Parliament, and the country an ever deepening discord and discontent. The Government may be assured that they will soon cease to be a Government if they attempt this false and factious course. In the present disorganised state of parties, it is open to Conservatives to play a liberal part; it is not open to them to dally with revolution. The country desires a liberal but safe reform; it desires not to be beset and occupied by crude theories of popular rights and by clamorous demands for vote by ballot, and universal suffrage. The Secretary of the Colonies predicted an "ugly rush" of the unenfranchised classes as the consequence of the lowering of the borough franchise; let him be assured that the policy of *Fainéantism* avowed last night by the Ministerial leaders in both houses would lead more certainly and quickly to the rush in question; a rush in which, as has been well said, "many persons and things will be involuntarily trampled down, and in which these who are carried within the barriers will be forced into their places without much regard to order or to the convenience and safety of those upon whom they are thrust."

But whether the government adhere to this silly resolution, or abandon it, it is the duty of the constituencies to return such a parliament as may bring the needful qualities to the task of reforming itself. In Ireland especially, we must try to mend our hand. Red-hot Orangemen, Independent Oppositioners, swallowers of Maynooth Tests, "bosom friends" of Lord Palmerston, all the various types of honest stupid bigotry, or brazen mendacity, or mere respectable vacuity, so familiar to the Irish hustings, ought to be for this once put aside, and men for whose principles and intellect we need not blush, be sent forward in their place. It should be remembered that an Irish Reform Bill will follow close on the English one. Let the upright and intelligent sections of both parties combine their forces and sacrificing their hollow party cries and badges, in which nobody any longer believes, let them return a body of representatives not senselessly opposed to popular claims, not recklessly rushing into democracy, but endowed with sagacity and courage and integrity to appreciate the bearings of the great problem at issue, and to raise the character of their country by the share they will take in the approaching discussion.

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THE development of a new party in the world of politics is always a subject of curious interest; but the formation of an entirely new class in social life is a phenomenon of still deeper significance. The orphan and deserted children of our Irish workhouses are such a class, and are marked off from even the lowest portion of the labouring population by traits as distinctive and almost as repulsive as those which characterise the Pariah's and Cretins of other lands. It is but recently that we are beginning to be aware of the existence of this class, and to be startled from time to time with some fresh manifestations of its power for mischief and of its utter inability to assimilate with the community at large. We speak not of a small body, a mere handful, as might be supposed, of young paupers. The orphaned and deserted children, under fifteen years of age, who in Ireland know no other home but the workhouse amount at this moment to 20,000. They are the offspring, mostly, of those who starved by the wayside, or perished under the fever-shed, or in the crowded workhouse during those years of famine and pestilence which decimated the island from 1847 to 1852. Generally, the worn-out father lived but a short time to burthen the rates, for, until health and strength were fatally sapped, he did not quit the struggle and enter the union. The mother, in most instances, remained an inmate for life. To leave without taking her children with her was, and is, against the workhouse rules; to leave with them was to expose them to almost certain starvation, for employment was still scarce, and the "test of destitution" was so mercilessly applied, that even to a helpless widow out-door relief was denied. Such of the children as escaped the wholesale destruction, consequent on the workhouse theory of infant treatment, remained as a permanent class for public charity to deal with as it might.

Now the one plan to be followed with regard to these children was evidently so to feed, and clothe them as to preserve their vital energies unimpaired, and to give them besides, such moral care and industrial training as would fit them for honest self-supporting labour. But the direct contrary of all this has been done. The most careless visitor to a workhouse must be struck with the degeneracy of the physical type prevalent, nay, all but universal in the children's ward. The shrunken limbs, the stunted growth, the misshapen heads, the spiritless countenances shew at a glance what a course of workhouse food and ill-ventilation and scrofula and opthalmia can effect on the vigorous and hearty stock of the Irish peasantry. But the physical ruin is overtopped by the moral. Those grown to boyhood or girlhood are found, after a full course of workhouse training, after elaborate official mechanism of commissioners and guardians and officers, after conspicuous pious controversy of contending chaplains, the boys and girls, we say, are found to be, simply—a living mass of ignorance, uselessness, turbulance, and vice.

That this state of things is due in general to either the incompetency or the inhumanity of those on whom the care of the poor officially devolves is far from our belief. It is due to this, that the principles and the machinery of our Poor Law are entirely inapplicable to the class of paupers we are here considering. Guardians and Commissioners are obviously neither better nor worse than other men; and if some workhouses are discreditably managed, there are others—Swineford and Ballina for example, in which the evils we allude to are circumscribed within their narrowest limits by the humane and judicious administration that prevails. It is the system, and not those who administer it that we wish to speak of; it is the utter inadequacy of that system to the task which it undertakes in the case of orphans and deserted children, that we press on public attention.

Inquiries, officially conducted some time since, resulted in the discovery that of the entire number of young persons committed to prison in Ireland between the ages of nine and twenty-one, no less than sixty-three per cent were for offences committed in the workhouse. Bad as this is, it is, however, but a part of the case. The offences committed in the workhouse, it must be remembered, are merely the prelude of the matured depravity that finds a fuller scope without. The most hardened and frequently recurring tenants of our county gaols, the most desperate of our convicts, the most brazen and vicious of our "social evils," the most incurable of our idiots and criminal lunatics, the most intractable subjects in our reformatories and asylums, in a word the most effective wing of our standing army of profligacy and crime, is equipped, and drilled, and recruited in the workhouses. It is impossible it could be otherwise. The training they receive there fits them for these courses, and fits them for no other. Benevolent persons have taken out girls from the workhouse over and over again, and always with the same result. They were unmanageable as domestic servants, unteachable as needle-women, useless even as messengers or farm yard helpers. They had learned, up to the age of fifteen, to love nothing, to think nothing, to do nothing; and now they had lost the capacity of loving, of thinking, and in any good sense, of acting. The road back to the Union was the one road open to them; and that was as bad a road as could be devised for them. The demoralization allowed to go on among females in the adult ward is simply horrible. At the age of fifteen girls are removed from the children's ward, unfortified with either affections or principles, or with so much as a rudimentary experience of life, and are sent into the adult ward, there to make acquaintance with the most degraded of their sex, who enter the poor-house expressly to ply with these girls a nefarious trade.

Certain proceedings which have taken place in our courts of justice within the last few weeks, throw some light on our work-house interiors. It is well known that repeated attempts have been made by the inmates of the South Dublin Union to set fire to the house. The last of these attempts was made by three girls, who were tried the other day at our City Sessions. The cool and brazen demeanour of these girls in court, the manner in which they acknowledged and justified their conduct revealed a condition of mind, an obliteration of natural shame new even to the *habitués* of that court. Two of the prisoners had been born in the workhouse; the third had been an inmate for thirteen years; one of them had been six times in prison, another ten times. The Recorder in passing sentence said:—"There is nothing so difficult as to account in any way for the extraordinary crimes that are committed in the South Dublin Union." And referring particularly to the girls he declared:—"I have seen very little good from those who are supported or brought up there, They have all the disgrace of idleness upon them, and it seems as if they could not be taught anything useful under the system adopted in the Union."

A companion picture to the girls of the South Dublin Union is furnished by the boys of the Mullingar Workhouse. At the Spring Assizes of this year, curious facts were elicited. We cannot even allude to the scenes described as having taken place. But Chief Justice Monahan commenting on the proceedings "expressed his astonishment that the discipline of the Mullingar Workhouse was so abominable that young scoundrels, like the prisoners, could be permitted to perpetrate such acts, to break out from the workhouse, commit robberies, and set fire to premises. The officers were, no doubt, well paid, and the guardians had duties to discharge; it was lamentable that such things could occur in a civilized country."

These are mere glimpses of workhouse life, and dim intimations of the consequences of pauper training as at present pursued. In England the Workhouse Visiting Society is doing good service in drawing attention to the working of the poor law administration in that country. Here, however, an agency more stringent is required; a commission of enquiry into the causes of the lamentable results we have described, and the publication of the information so acquired. Revelations would be made of a nature to open the eyes of the Imperial Parliament, and lead to a radical change of system with regard to poor children thrown upon the charity of the State for maintenance and education. Whether there is power enough, at present, in the hands of Poor Law Commissioners and Boards of Guardians, to undertake and carry out a sweeping reform, we know not, but if zeal for public good and a sense of public interest be wanting, or public opinion be too weak to dictate the adoption of a better system, the sharp coercion of legislative measures must be applied, and something better be offered the wretched inmates of our workhouse than a choice between the Union Bastille and the gaol—between perpetual pauperism and habitual crime.

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*(From the Times of yesterday.)*

The minds of many excellent people have been much disturbed by the serious results which they apprehended would ensue from the Ministerial defeat of Thursday last. Some dreaded a Dissolution, and saw in the mirror of their imagination an electoral contest transcending in violence the struggle which shook the country to its centre eight and twenty years ago. Others have been deeply concerned for the premature extinction of the Derby Ministry, ruthlessly sacrificed to its passion for electoral uniformity. We trust that we may this morning relieve these anxieties. There will be, as Sir Robert Peel says, no "solution of continuity." Those who argue that the Ministry must either dissolve or resign have overlooked the fact, that to them, as to all other mortals, "three courses are open." The Ministry, we believe, will neither resign nor dissolve; they will simply retain their offices, and wait the result of their determination in the same spirit of meekness and long suffering in which they have formed it. The words of Lord Palmerston, which were generally thought to be spoken in a spirit of sarcastic irony, and to chalk out for Lord Derby's Government a course which it was utterly impossible they should adopt, have turned out literally true. He condemned them to retain their places, and they accept the condemnation and remain accordingly. The merit of this signal instance of meek humility and resignation to the will of Providence is much enhanced by reflection on the difficulties which they have themselves placed in the way of this noble act of sacrifice and self-abasement. It argues no ordinary courage [illegible] to be able, in the ordinary pursuit of duty, to rise superior to the paltry prejudices in favour of a Quixotic consistency, and to disregard statements made by themselves in the most solemn and deliberate manner during the debate. The Ministry have had all the advantage during the late discussion which is usually enjoyed by a Government resisting a formal vote of censure. Lord Stanley, in the very beginning of the debate, informed the House, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, that such was the construction which they put on the Resolution, and he claimed for them, with the chivalry which is hereditary in the House of Derby, "to be the judges of their own honour." "The question," he said, "is not whether this bill shall pass into law, but whether political power shall pass into other hands; that is the challenge which I, on the part of the Government, am ready to accept; that is the issue which must be decided." Sir John Pakington, after having taken three days to consider Lord Palmerston's prediction, that although defeated the Ministry would keep their places, said, "The noble Viscount has presumed to tell us that we should take a course which he must know perfectly well no gentleman would condescend to take, and he must know equally well that if it had been offered to himself in such a tone he would have rejected it with scorn and indignation." It thus appears that Ministers have accepted the challenge whether office should change hands or no, and are pursuing a course which, in the opinion of one of them at least, no gentleman could possibly adopt. How shall we find words sufficient to express our gratitude for so patriotic a resolution! It is much when gentlemen are willing to devote their time, their industry, and their talents to the public service. How much more is it when they sacrifice on the same altar their character, and, as Sir John Pakington says, the honour of a gentleman,—when they do that which they say their political antagonists would reject with scorn and indignation!

There is no occasion for us to characterize conduct which Ministers have themselves commented upon with so much unction. We apprehend that the excuse for their remaining in office will be the threatening state of foreign affairs, and the necessity of the presence of Lord Malmesbury at the coming Congress, if ever it shall be permitted to meet. We trust, however, that whatever reasons may be given, Government will assume the responsibility of their own act, and not seek to cast it upon a personage whom the Constitution removes far from the strife and party bitterness of politics. Let them not seek to deprive themselves of any portion of the merit of this tremendous moral sacrifice. Let not the slightest stain of influence or compulsion rest upon this act of political martyrdom. Theirs be the torture, and theirs alone the crown. Neither will we speculate with what feelings the House of Commons will witness this magnificent immolation. Let it be our humbler labour to spare the blushes of the Minister, by thus preparing his audience for the revelation he has to make. After all, it must produce considerable effect, and can hardly be heard with indifference by an assembly jealous of its own honour, and consequently of the honour of those who, under its permission and superintendence, administer the government of the country.

Leaving the Ministry, however, to take care of their own honour, we must observe that, grateful as the country will no doubt be for the sacrifice they make in continuing to administer its affairs under circumstances which they have just declared to be impossible, it has a right to demand something more from them than the mere retention of their places. It has a right to expect that they will do the work that has to be done, and that in the same spirit of humility by which they have been hitherto actuated they will address themselves to the task of preparing a Reform Bill upon the lines laid down for their guidance in the speeches of Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Sir James Graham. They have elected to retain their places under what may be called, in the language of our feudal law, a base or servile tenure, and they must not grumble at any work their masters may set them to do. The only terms on which their Ministerial existence can be protracted are that they should prepare a Reform Bill, on principles to be gathered from the Resolution of the House of Commons and the speeches of its principal supporters. If they do this we, for our part, shall see no reason to grudge them the extension of office they may gain by it, and shall even be disposed to admit that they have filled a not unserviceable part in settling the question of Reform. We rejoice, too, that by this course we shall be enabled to hear Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's account of the glories of his Ionian campaign, and learn from Lord Stanley something more than we yet know of the state of our Indian finances, a desire to re-adjust which is probably the best excuse that can be offered for his continuance in office after the result of the vote which he challenged.

## Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.
(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, visited the British Museum on Saturday afternoon. The Hon. Flora Macdonald, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Captain Du Plat were in attendance.

The Prince Consort rode on horseback in the forenoon, attended by his Equerry in Waiting.

The Princesses Alice, Helena, and Beatrice visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House, St. James's, on Saturday morning.

Prince Leopold visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park.

The Queen had a dinner party in the evening. The company included her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto, the Brazilian Minister and Madame de Moreira, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Lord and Lady Lovaine, Lrod and Lady Cremorne, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, and the Equerry in Waiting to the Duke of Cambridge.

London, Monday.

Her Majesty will have a juvenile ball at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday next, in celebration of the birth-day of Prince Leopold, to which a large number of the youthful scions of the aristocracy are invited.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has kindly consented to patronise the performance of Haydn's celebrated cantata, the *Seasons*, at Exter Hall, on the 10th of May next, for the benefit of the London Society for the Protection of Young Females.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge received Count Palffy, Lord and Lady Arthur Hay, Dowager Lady Cowley, and a select circle, at dinner, on Saturday evening, at her residence at St. James's Palace.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland is about to build a church at the village of Acklington.

The Countess of Caledon will, at the end of the month, vacate her mansion in Carlston House-terrace, which has been taken for the season by Sir T. and Lady Sykes.

VICEREGAL COURT.

Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Eglinton and Winton attended Divine Service at the Chapel Royal on Sunday. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Fleury The anthem—"Comfort ye, my people."

DUBLIN, Tuesday.

The Count and Countess Jarnac have passed through Dublin to their seat in this country.

The Earl of Gosford has left Gosford Castle, Market-hill, for 59, Grosvenor-street, London.

Viscount Massereene, we are happy to learn, is rapidly recovering from his late severe indisposition. His Lordship, we are informed, will be able to move early this week from Maretimo, Blackrock, the residence of his brother-in-law, R. Deane Grady, Esq., to Oriel, his seat in the county of Louth. Her Ladyship, with the junior branches of the family, intends to remain at her house in Eccles-street, for some time longer.

The Earl and Countess of Granard, and suite, have left the Gresham, for Johnstown Castle.

The Earl of Castle-Stuart has left Crevenagh House Omagh, where he has been for some days on a visit to the Hon. A. G. Stuart.

Mrs. Peel and Miss Lyster Kaye, and suite, have left the Gresham Hotel, for Kenure Park.

The Rev. W. M. Edwards and Mrs. Edwards, of Lower Langfield Glebe, and R. D. Coulson, Esq., R. M., were among the visitors staying with the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, at Baronscourt, last week.

The following are the latest departures from the Gresham Hotel:—General Stokes, for Tralee; Colonel Craufurd, for Rathroan; Dr. Gwider, for Longford; Messrs. Taylor, Lynch, Jackson, Muslett, Dunmett, Browell, Coates, Steiglitz, Filgate, Barnwell, Wilson, Riply, O'Reilly, Goggs, Kingland, Fletcher, Partridge, Peacock, Barnett, Stannus, Wilks, Thacker, Haig, Wright, Moore, Rothwell, Agache, Gilmore, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA.

The Opera of "Don Giovanni" was performed yesterday evening in the Theatre Royal, with an amount of musical talent which we feel sure do full justice to the many striking points of this deservedly popular opera.

Where all acquitted themselves so creditably, it is almost invidious to particularize. We must, however, especially bear witness to the exquisite sweetness that characterised the singing of Madam Garcia and Signor Graziani in the matchless duetto "La ci darem ed mano." Madame Grisi fully sustained her well-earned reputation, and Madam Garcia's rendering of the solo "Batti, Batti," was all that could be desired. Mario in "Il mio tesoro" was enthusiastically encored, and the instrumentation throughout was extremely accurate and well finished.

GARRISON AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

The performances on this evening, the third night of the subscription, will commence with the comic drama, in two acts, entitled "A Wonderful Woman." The *Marquis de Frontignac*, Major Elliott, Brigade Major; *The Vicomte de Millefleurs*, Mr. Charles White, Scots Fusilier Guards; *Rodolphe* (an artist) Mr. Clarke, 13th Light Dragoons; *Crepin* (a cobbler), Captain Grant, 30th Regiment; *Mons. Cullotte*, Mr. Cockerell, A.D.C.; *Madame Hortense Bertrande* (a rich widow), Miss Bulmer; *Cecile* (her niece), Miss Parker; *Maid*, Mrs. Barry. After which Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay will play on his cornet-a-piston the celebrated "Adieu," by Hoch Albert. To conclude with the farce, in one act, of "Who do they take Me for?" *Colonel Templeton*, Mr. Sandham, R.H.A.; *Terence O'Reilly* (an artist), Dr. Carte, 14th Regiment; *Pickings*, Captain Roche, Cavan Militia; *Posset*, Captain Campbell, Scots Fusilier Guards, A.D.C.; *Mrs. Dorrington*, Miss Parker; *Miss Prudence Pickings*, Mrs. Burkinshaw.

## The Church.

On Sunday last, the 3rd instant, the Rev. William George Carroll, A.M., was formally inducted, by license from his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Bridget's, in this city, to which he had been elected by the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's. The rev. gentleman had officiated as Curate for twelve years.

## The Army.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.—In consequence of Captain Sayer's appointment to the office of Civil Magistrate at Gibraltar, Major B. W. Ramsay, who had been appointed Major of Brigade at Gibraltar, has succeeded to the office of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General at Head Quarters, and has entered upon his duties at the Horse Guards.—*United Service Gazette.*

Major-General Sir John Michel has been permanently transferred to the Bombay Presidency.

Colonel K. K. Bloomfield, an old Waterloo officer, has succeeded Major-General Slade at Colchester.

Brevet Major E. H. Cockburn, 43rd Light Infantry, Captain Lord Dangan, of the Coldstream Guards, and Captain Elphinstone, of the 92nd, have been confirmed as aides-de-camp to Viscount Canning, the Governor-General of India.

Lieutenant Strahan, of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Storks, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Captain J. M'Kenna, 1st Foot, has been appointed Town Major at Hong Kong.

Lieutenant H. S. Stewart, 11th Foot, is aide-de-camp to Major-General Bell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica.

Lieutenant A. Molony, 1st West India Regiment, has succeeded Lieutenant Moffat, as Garrison-Adjutant at the river Gambia.

Lieutenant C. J. C. Roberts, 49th Foot, has been appointed aide-de-camp to the Governor of Trinidad.

Lieutenant Tucker, of the 2nd Foot, and Lieutenant Preston, of the 45th Foot, have been appointed Garrison-Adjutants at the Cape of Good Hope, the former at King William's Town, the latter at Fort Beaufort.

Ensign S. W. Williams, 2nd West India Regiment, has succeeded Lieutenant Cradoc, as Garrison-Quartermaster at Jamaica.

Major-General Slade is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey; and Mr. Ritherdon, a Lieutenant of the Artillery Company of London.

Major-General S. Logan, Tomkyns, and Graves, of H.M.'s Indian Forces, are on their way to England.

Colonel Greathed, 8th Foot, who distinguished himself before Delhi, and the subsequent chase of the fugitive mutineers, arrived at Wimborne last week, and was saluted with a peal of the Minster bells.

A draft of the 40th, from Parsonstown, is expected to embark to-morrow (Wednesday) or next day, from Cork for Melbourne.

The 55th regiment at Richmond Barracks, are, it is stated, to have a new shako made of cloth, distributed to them next month.

The head-quarters and two depot companies of the 58th have joined the depot battalion at Parsonstown, from the Curragh.

Colonel Doherty is expected to retire from the 13th Light Dragoons, in a few days.

Lieut.-Col. Sir W. R. Russell, 7th Hussars, has postponed his return to England. He writes from Nepaul on the 11th February, "that although he had leave of absence from the 14th January, he did not think it consistent with duty to leave, so long as his regiment was facing the enemy. He says they attacked the enemy the day before writing. They had captured fifteen guns. He still hopes to be in England early in June."

Two hundred and fifty men of the 9th Lancers have volunteered into the Bengal Light Cavalry.

The 1st Life Guards march from Hyde Park to Windsor on the 5th instant.

The 2nd Life Guards moved to the Regent's Park Barracks on Friday.

The Royal Horse Guards move to Hyde Park on the 6th instant.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Marter and Veterinary Surgeon Delany had passed examinations in the native languages. (Surgeon Delany is a native of Dublin.)

The Scots Fusilier Guards have been removed from London to Windsor. During the regiment's stay in London thirty-nine courts-martial were held during six months.

Drafts of the 65th regiment will leave England for Auckland, New Zealand, about the end of this month.

The head-quarters and depot companies (seven officers and 153 men) of the 25th have arrived in Athlone.

Brevet-Major Ring and Lieutenant Butler, of the 87th Royal Irish, have been appointed to the Punjab Irregular Horse.

The 88th Connaught Rangers passed through Cawnpore early in February on their way to Delhi. Captain Riley has obtained leave for England.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Military Organization met on Friday. The following are the members of the committee:—The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert in the chair; Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, the Judge Advocate, Sir John Ramsden, Lord John Russell, Colonel Wilson Patten, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Monsell, Earl of March, Lord Hotham, Mr. Horsman, Sir James Graham, Mr. Ellice, Sir William Codrington. After taking the evidence of Lord Palmerston, the committee adjourned till this day (Tuesday), at twelve o'clock, when it is expected that H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Newcastle, and Earl Grey, will be examined.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY FOR APRIL.

1st L. Gds.—Hyde-park.
2nd do.—Windsor.
R. H. Gds.—Regent's-park.
1st D. Gds.—India; Canterbury
2nd—India; Canterbury.
3rd—India; Canterbury.
4th—Aldershott.
5th—Manchester.
6th—Meerut; Maidstone.
7th—India; Canterbury.
1st Dragoons—Dublin.
2nd—Dublin.
3rd—Newbridge.
4th—Birmingham.
5th—Newbridge.
6th—Kirkee; Maidstone.
7th Hussars—India; Canterbury
8th—India; Canterbury.
9th Lancers—India; Maidstone.
10th Hussars—Aldershott.
11th—Brighton.
12th Lancers—Madras; Maidstone.
13th Light Dragoons—Dublin.
14th—India; Maidstone.
15th Hussars—Hounslow.
16th Lancers—Edinburgh.
17th—India; Canterbury.
18th—York.
Milty Trn.—1st bt; Shorncliffe.
Do.—2nd bat; Bengal.
Do.—3rd bat; Woolwich.
Do.—4th bat; Aldershot.
Do.—5th bat; Curragh.
Do.—6th bat; Woolwich.
Gren. Gds.—1st bat; Wellington Barracks.
Do.—2nd bat; Tower.
Do.—3rd bat; St. George's Barracks.
Coldstream Guards—1st bat; Wellington Barracks.
Do.—2nd bat; Portman Barracks.
Scots Fusilier Guards—1st bat; Windsor.
Do.—2nd bat; Dublin.
1st Foot—1st bat; India; Colchester.
Do.—2nd bat; China; Birr.
2nd Foot—Cape of Good Hope; Deal.
Do.—2nd bat; Corfu; Deal.
3rd—India; Limerick.
Do.—2nd bat; Malta; Limerick
4th—India; Chichester.
Do.—2d bt; India; Chichester.
5th—India; Colchester.
Do.—2nd bat, Mauritius; Pembroke.
6th—India; Colchester.
Do.—2nd bat; Gibraltar Cork.
7th—India; Chatham.
Do.—2nd b; Gibraltar; Deal.
8th—Agra; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Gibraltar; Templemore.
9th—Aldershott; Limerick.
Do.—2nd bat; Corfu; Limerick
10th—Dinapore; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Curragh.
11th—Shorncliff; Fermoy.
Do.—2nd bat; Preston.
12th—Tasmania; Walmer.
Do.—2nd bt; Fort George, NB
13th—India; Fermoy.
Do.—2nd bat; Cape.
14th—Cephalonia; Fermoy.
Do.—2nd bat; Dublin.
15th—Portsmouth; Pembroke.
Dr.—2nd b; Malta; Pembroke.
16th—Dublin; Templemore.
Do.—2nd bat; Curragh.
17th—Quebec; Limerick.
Do.—2nd bat; Plymouth.
18th—India; Buttevant.
Do.—2nd bat; Londonderry.
18th—India; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Curragh.
19th—Barrackpore; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Shorncliffe.
20th India; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Clonmel.
21st—Malta; Birr.
Do.—2nd bat; Newport.
22nd—Manchester; Parkhurst.
Do.—2nd bat; Aldershott.
23rd—India; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Malta; Deal.
24th—Ferozepore; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Sheffield.
25th—Gibraltar; Athlone.
26th—Bermuda; Belfast.
27th—Umballa; Buttevant.
28th—India; Fermoy.
29th—India; Chatham.
30th—Dublin; Isle of Wight.
31st—India; Pembroke.
32nd—Bengal; Chatham.
33rd—India; Fermoy.
34th—India; Colchester.
35th—Bengal; Chatham.
36th—Aldershott; Athlone.
37th—India; Colchester.
38th—India; Colchester.
39th—Quebec; Templemore.
40th—Melbourne; Birr.
41st—Jamaica; Jersey.
42nd—India; Stirling.
43rd—Madras; Chatham.
44th—India; Colchester.
45th—Cape of Good Hope; Isle of Wight.
46th—India; Templemore.
47th—Aldershott; Cork.
48th—India; Cork.
49th—Barbadoes; Belfast.
50th—Ceylon; Parkhurst.
51st—India; Chichester.
52nd—Bengal; Chatham.
53rd—Bengal; Chatham.
54th—India; Colchester.
55th—Dublin; Jersey.
56th—India; Colchester.
57th—Candeish; Cork.
58th—Portsmouth; Birr.
59th—Cape; Athlone.
60th 1st bat.—Bengal; Winchester.
Do. 2nd bat.—India; Winchester.
Do. 3rd bat.—India; Winchester.
Do. 4th bat.—Dover.
61st—Bengal; Chatham.
62nd—Nova Scotia; Belfast.
63rd—Nova Scotia; Belfast.
64th—India; Canterbury.
65th—Wellington, New Zealand; Birr.
66th—India; Colchester.
67th—India; Athlone.
68th—India; Fermoy.
69th—India; Fermoy.
70th—Bengal; Canterbury.
71st—India; Stirling.
72nd—India; Aberdeen.
73rd—India; Fermoy.
74th—Madras; Aberdeen.
75th—Bengal; Chatham.
76th—Curragh; Belfast.
77th—India; Isle of Wight.
78th—Bengal; Aberdeen.
79th—India; Perth.
80th—India; Buttevant.
81st—Bengal; Chatham.
82nd—India; Canterbury.
83rd—India; Chichester.
84th—Bengal; Chatham.
85th—India; Pembroke.
86th—India; Buttevant.
87th—Bengal; Buttevant.
88th—India; Colchester.
89th—India; Fermoy.
90th—India; Canterbury.
91st—India; Pembroke.
92nd—India; Stirling.
93rd—India; Aberdeen.
94th—India; Chatham.
95th—India; Fermoy.
96th—Plymouth; I. of Wight.
97th—India; Colchester.
98th—India; Canterbury.
99th—India; Cork.
100th—Shorncliffe.
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat.—Newcastle; Winchester.
Do., 2nd bat.—India; Winchester.
Do., 3rd bat.—India; Winchester.
Do., 4th bat.—Malta; Winchester.
German Legion—Poona.
COLONIAL CORPS.
1st West India Regiment—Bahamas; Chatham.
2nd—Jamaica; do.
3rd—Demerara; do.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Good Hope.
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Kingston.
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena.
Royal Newfoundland Companies—Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencible Regiment—Malta.
Gold Coast Corps—Cape Coast.
Medic. Staff—Brompton; Kent.
Ryl. Engineers—India, Brompton, and Chatham.

## The Militia.

On Thursday last the Marquis of Clanricarde, Colonel of the Galway Militia, inspected the staff of the Regiment, who were mustered in heavy marching order in the square of the Cavalry Barrack, at Loughrea, upon which occasion Captain John Blakeney resigned the Adjutancy of the Regiment, and Captain Lourie, of the 96th Regiment, was installed into the office by the noble marquis, who shortly after left town for Portumna Castle.

The Donegal regiment of militia, which has been for some time stationed on the heights of Dover, added laurels to its shamrock on St. Patrick's Day, not one of the whole number being absent at roll-call.—*United Service Gazette.*

The County Limerick Royal Regiment is quartered at Portsmouth, where the corps is likely to be stationed until next September. Detachments have been sent to Portland prison, and Marchwood, near Southampton. The corps enjoy excellent health.

The Royal North Down Rifles reached Belfast last week. This corps appears to have earned for itself a very high character for discipline and regularity. General Knollys addressed it in very eulogistic terms before its departure from Aldershot, and in his letter to the Colonel, the Marquis of Londonderry, General Knollys repeats his praise.

The Tower Hamlets Militia are expected to move to Dublin from the Curragh. They will occupy Beggar's Bush Barracks.

Wexford Militia—Before the departure of this regiment from Weymouth, a suitable testimonial was presented by the town to the bandmaster, Mr. Holt, in recognition of the many gratuitous services rendered by the band.

MILITIA STATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| ENGLAND. | |
| Bedford—Dover. | Oxford—Aldershott. |
| 2nd Cheshire—Portsmouth. | 1st Stafford—Aldershott. |
| Hampshire Artil—Plymouth. | 2nd Stafford—Cork. |
| East Kent—Aldershott. | Sussex—Edinburgh. |
| Lancashire Artillery—Dover. | 1st Tower Hamlets—Curragh |
| 4th Lancashire—Portsmouth. | 2nd Warwick—Plymouth. |
| North Lincoln—Waterford. | Wilts—Portsmouth. |
| 5th Middlesex—Elthorne; Kilkenny. | 1st York (West Riding)—Aldershott. |
| Nottingham—Nottingham. | 3rd York—Carlisle. |
| IRELAND | |
| Antrim—Woolwich. | Kerry—Chester. |
| North Cork—Aldershott. | Limerick (county)—Parkhurst. |
| Donegal—Dover. | Louth (Rifles)—Yarmouth. |
| Dublin (city)—Shorncliffe. | Tipperary Artillery—Gosport. |
| Fermanagh—Bradford and Burnley. | Waterford Artillery—Portsm. |
| SCOTLAND. | |
| Forfar and Kincardine Artillery—Kinsale. | Lanark (2nd) Rl.—Dublin |
| | Stirling—Aldershott. |

## The Navy.

The question of adopting Sir William Armstrong's gun for Naval service is now under the consideration of a committee, consisting of Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings (Chairman), Capt. Caffin, C.B. (Secretary), Sir John Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications, and Gen. Sir H. Douglas. The result of various experiments fully proves that by means of an improved description of carriage, or platform, the gun can be so arranged on ship board as to be fired with the utmost accuracy, and it is believed that the committee will recommend the adoption of the weapon as an auxiliary to the contemplated improvements with respect to the armament of the fleet.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., has presented to the treasurers of the Royal Sailors' Home the Royal seamen and Marines' Orphan Schools, and Female Orphan Home at Portsmouth, a donation of £25 each, from a fund raised in the China Squadron of 1857.

MALTA, MARCH 21.—In port, Marlborough, 131, bearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, C.B.; Hibernia, receiving-ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Codrington, C.B., Superintendent of Malta Dockyard; Conqueror, 101; Princess Royal, 91; Centurion, 80; Terrible and Vulture, steam-frigates; Ariel, steam-sloop; Boxer and Recruit, steam gun-boats; Medina and Tartarus, steam surveying-vessels; and Hearty, steam-tug. Terrible arrived from Corfu on 18th, and Boxer from Messina on 12th. Cesarewitch, Russian line-of-battle ship, remains in port repairing damages. A second visit to Malta from the Archduke Constantine is spoken of.

Amphion, 36, screw-steamer, belonging to the Steam Reserve at Chatham, is ordered to have defects made good, and to be brought forward for the Steam Reserve.

Eurydice, 26, belonging to the Reserve at Chatham, is to be fitted up for the instruction in practical seamanship of the naval cadets on board the Britannia, 120.

Ferret, 8, at Devonport, is ordered to be prepared for commission, to take the place of the Wizard as tender to the Nile, at Queenstown.

On Monday a court-martial assembled on board the Victory, flag-ship, to try Alexander Read, boatswain's mate of the Leopard, on the charge of stealing a pair of trowsers, the property of James Beck, ordinary seaman. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and at the expiration of that term to be dismissed from her Majesty's service in disgrace.

Nelson, 120, old sailing ship, in No. 2 dock at Portsmouth Yard, has a large number of hands engaged upon her, removing her upper deck, and otherwise hastening forward her conversion to a screw steam-ship.

Perseverance, 2, iron screw troop-ship, Com. E. Power, is ordered to be ready by the 8th, to embark detachments for the Cape of Good Hope.

Pioneer, screw steam despatch vessel, in the ship basin at Portsmouth, has a number of the crew of H.M.S. Hannibal engaged on board of her, bending her chain, cables, &c., after which she will be placed at moorings up the harbour in the Steam Reserve.

St. Jean d'Acre, 101, from Portland, has arrived at Queenstown.

STATIONS OF THE NAVY—APRIL.

Acorn, East Indies.
Actæon, China.
Adventure, Part. Serv.
Advice, Queenstown.
Ajax, Kingstown.
Alarm, Pacific.
Albert, Pacific.
Algerine, China.
Algiers, Portsmouth.
Amethyst, Pacific.
Antelope, West Coast of Africa
Arachne, West Indies.
Archer, Coast of Africa.
Ardent, Woolwich.
Argus, Mediterranean.
Ariel, Mediterranean.
Arrogant, Southampton.
Assistance, China.
Assurance, East Indies.
Atalanta, Nth. A and W Indies.
Athol, Greenock.
Avon, Devonport.
Banterer, China.
Basilisk, N. Am. and W. Ind.
Belle Isle, China.
Black Eagle, Woolwich.
Blenheim, Portland.
Boscawen, Cape.
Britannia, Portsmouth.
Brune, Coast of Africa.
Brunswick, Part. Serv.
Buffalo, Coast of Africa.
Bustard, China.
Buzzard, Brazils.
Cæsar, Par. Service.
Calcutta, East Indies.
Calypso, Pacific.
Cambrian, China.
Cambridge, Devonport.
Camilla, East Indies.
Caradoc, Mediterranean.
Centurion, Mediterranean.
Chesapeake, East Indies.
Clown, China.
Conflict, Coast of Africa.
Conqueror, Mediterranean.
Coquette, Mediterranean.
Cordelia, Australia.
Cormorant, East Indies.
Cornwallis, Humber.
Cressy, Sheerness.
Crocodile, off Tower.
Cruiser, Brazils.
Cumberland, S. E America.
Curacoa, Portsmouth.
Cyclops, Red Sea.
Dasher, Channel Islands.
Dee, par. serv.
Devastation, N Am. and W. I.
Diadem, West Indies.
Doris, Devonport.
Drake, China.
Eagle, Milford.
Edinburgh, Leith.
Elfin, Portsmouth.
Elk, East Indies.
Esk, China.
Euryalus, Mediterranean.
Excellent, Portsmouth.
Exmouth, Devonport.
Fairy, Portsmouth.
Fanny, Portsmouth.
Firm, China.
Fire Queen, Portsmouth.
Fisgard, Woolwich.
Formidable, Sheerness.
Forrester, China.
Furious, China.
Fury, E. Indies.
Ganges, Pacific.
Gannet, Mediterranean.
Growler, Mediterranean.
Hannibal, Portsmouth.
Harpy, Mediterranean.
Harrier, S. E. C. America.
Hastings, Coast Guard, Livrpl.
Haughty, China.
Havannah, South America.
Hawke, Coast of Ireland.
Herald, South Seas.
Hero, Sheerness.
Heron, C. of Africa.
Hermes, C. of Good Hope.
Hesper, East Indies.
Hibernia, Malta.
Highflyer, East Indies.
Himalaya, particular service.
Hogue, Greenock.
Hornet, (ordered home.)
Hydra, Africa.
Illustrious, Portsmouth.
Imaum, Port Royal.
Impregnable, Devonport.
Indus, North America, & W. I.
Inflexible, East Indies.
Iris, Australia.
Jackal, par. service.
James Watt, Devonport.
Janus, China.
Jasseur, West Indies.
Jasper, West Indies.
Kestrel, China.
Lapwing, Mediterranean.
Lee, China.
Leopard, Devonport.
Leven, China.
Liffey, par. service.
Lightning, Pembroke.
Locust, par. service.
Lynx, Cape of Good Hope.
Lyra, Cape of Good Hope.
Madagascar, Rio Jan.
Magicienne, East Indies.
Marlborough, Mediterranean.
Medina, Mediterranean.
Medusa, West Coast of Africa.
Megæra, par. service.
Mersey, Portsmouth.
Hohawk, E. Ind. (ord. home.)
Monkey, Woolwich.
Myrmidon, Coast of Africa.
Naiad, Callao.
Nautilus, Devonport.
Nereus, Valparaiso.
Niger, China.
Nile, Queenstown.
Nimrod, China.
Oberon, S.E. C. America.
Opossum, China.
Orion, par. service.
Osborne, Portsmouth.
Osprey, Mediterranean.
Pearl, East Indies.
Pelorus, East Indies.
Pembroke, Harwich.
Perseverance, troop service.
Persian, West C. of Africa.
Plover, China.
Plumper, Vancouver's Island
Pluto, Coast of Africa.
Porcupine, par. service.
Princess Charlotte, China.
Princess Royal, Mediterranean.
Pylades, Pacific.
Quail, Mediterranean.
Racer, West Indies.
Racoon, par. service.
Renown, par. service.
Retribution, China.
Rhadamanthus, par. service.
Roebuck, par. serv. (ord. hom.)
Rolla, Portsmouth.
Royal Albert, par. service.
Royal William, Devonport.
Russell, Falmouth.
Sampson, East Indies.
Sappho, Australia.
Saracen, China.
Satellite, Vancouver's Island.
Saturn, Pembroke.
Scourge, Mediterranean.
Seaflower, Cardiff.
Seagull, Hebrides.
Sealark, Portsmouth.
Sharpshooter, Coast of Africa.
Simoom, East Indies.
Siren, South America.
Skipjack, Devonport.
Slaney, China.
Sparrowhawk, China.
Spitfire, Coast of Africa.
Sprightly, Portsmouth.
Spy, South America.
Starling, China.
Staunch, China.
St. Jean d'Acre, Devonport.
Styx, N. Am. and W. Ind.
Supply, Woolwich.
Surprise, East Indies.
Tartar, N. Am. and W. Ind
Tartarus, Mediterranean.
Termagant, Portsmouth.
Terrible, Mediterranean.
Terror, Bermuda.
Tortoise, Ascension.
Tribune, Pacific.
Trident, Coast of Africa.
Triton, Coast of Africa.
Urgent, troop service.
Valorous, West Indies.
Vesuvius, Coast of Africa.
Victoria & Albert, Portsmouth.
Victory, Portsmouth.
Victor Emmanuel, par. serv.
Vigilant, Mediterranean.
Viper, Devonport.
Virago, Devonport.
Vivid, Woolwich.
Vixen, Pacific.
Volcano, China.
Vulture, Mediterranean.
Wanderer, Mediterranean.
Watchful, China.
Waterloo, Sheerness.
Wellesley, Chatham.
Weser, Mediterranean.
Wildfire, Sheerness.
Woodcock, China.

## The Magistracy.

The Lord Chancellor has, on the recommendation of the Most Noble the Marquis of Clanricarde, appointed William Thomas Bodkin, Esq., of Rosebeg, Ballymoe, to the commission of the peace for the county of Galway.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased, on the recommendation of Lord Inchiquin, to appoint Edmund M'Grath, Esq., of Kilbarron, a Justice of the Peace for the county Clare.

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Another gross act of Vandalism has been perpetrated in Marylebone, this time at the Marylebone parish church. Some miscreant effected an entrance into the church and destroyed a beautiful painting, by Benjamin West, and defaced several of the monuments.

SIR WILLIAM DON.—On Friday night this clever actor took his benefit at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. The *Edinburgh Express* says that at the conclusion of the farce of "The Rough Diamond," Sir William, at the unanimous call of the audience, came forward, and made a truly droll extempore speech, in which he thanked the audience for the friendly aid they had previously given "this long boat," as he called himself, "when first it was launched in public." At one part of the oration, the audience were convulsed with laughter at the "eccentric baronet" pointedly thanking a gentleman for "a hearty cheer," and on the *encore* (for it was nothing more) being repeated, Sir William said, in really comic tones, "If that individual will send me his name and address, I'll give him a free admission to the gallery to-morrow night."

## YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.
IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Monday Afternoon, April 4.
*(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)*

### FOREIGN ITEMS.
THE CONGRESS.

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 4.—The Powers have not yet come to a complete agreement as to the conditions of the Congress. It is said that the French Government have taken fresh steps to secure the admission of Piedmont, of which there appears to be no hope. The Piedmontese Government is now preparing another expostulatory manifesto against its definite exclusion from the Congress.

FRANCE AND HANOVER.

News from Hanover states that the French ambassador was recently obliged to quit the Theatre Royal in consequence of an anti-French demonstration of the audience. The royal family was present at the time.

### THE MINISERIAL CRISIS.

The *Times* announces that the Ministers will neither resign nor dissolve, but simply retain their offices. There is no occasion to characterize conduct which Ministers have themselves commented on with so much unction. We apprehend that the excuse for their remaining in office will be, the threatening state of foreign affairs. The only terms on which their ministerial existence can be protracted are, that they should bring in a Reform Bill on principles to be gathered from the resolution of the House of Commons and the speeches of its principal supporters.

The *Herald* predicts that the manner in which the trials is to be met will, when announced, give general satisfaction.

The *Daily News* says, it seems to be generally understood that Lord Derby has for the last two days been engaged in an attempt to strengthen his administration, with a view to his resumption of power. The name of Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Newcastle have been freely mentioned in connexion with the negociations presumed to be going on. The grand reason to be given by Ministers for ignoring defeat in the House of Commons and retaining office is the complicated state of our foreign relations, and the danger of disturbing the effects of diplomacy by a change in its guiding spirit.

### WHAT WILL THE MINISTRY DO?

The *Daily News* remarks that the first question to be asked will be, is there, or is there not, to be a real and substantial measure of Reform laid forthwith upon the table. As to the retention in office of Lord Malmesbury being made the pretence for setting at nought the verdict of the House of Commons, it is an impertinence not to be endured. Lord Derby has by his tender of resignation admitted that his confidence account with the House of Commons was closed upon the 31st of March. If he seeks to re-open it on the 4th of April he must be ready to offer unexceptionable bills to be placed to his credit.

The *Morning Post* says it is now decided the Ministry will retain office. Lord Derby intends to appeal to the country as soon as the state of public business will allow him. A dissolution of Parliament may therefore be expected in about six weeks' time. The *Post* says the country will fully understand that Lord Derby's object is simply the burking of the question of Reform for another year.

The *Advertiser* asserts that although the Derby Cabinet will remain in office as a body, Lord Stanley has sent in his resignation, and that General Peel is anxious to retire.

The *Morning Star* says the Cabinet have kept their secret so well, that it is impossible to do more than surmise; but its own opinion is that there are only two courses open to Government on constitutional principles, either a resignation or a dissolution. The third course cannot be supposed possible after the recent declarations of the Government. There are no signs of Ministers going out, and, therefore, the conclusion is that dissolution must be their alternative; but, as in '52, it may be postponed, and dissolution put aside until the House has disposed of some of the most necessary business now before it.

The *Star* highly approves of a dissolution, as calculated in the end to gain a more efficient Reform.

THE MINISTERIAL SUPPORTERS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has issued a note to the supporters of the Government in the House of Commons requesting them to be early in their places this evening to hear his statement on the present aspect of affairs.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Post* contradicts the statement of Lord Lansdowne having been consulted by her Majesty.

Lord John Russell was engaged during several hours on Saturday in making investigations in the library of the British Museum.

The death of Frederick General White, one of the oldest generals in the service, is announced.

The *Times* publishes the protest of Count Cavour against the exclusion of Piedmont from the Congress.

### MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
*(From the Times' City Nrticle.)*

SATURDAY EVENING.—The English Funds opened steadily this morning, and remained unaltered till the afternoon, when there was a reaction of one-eighth, principally attributable to the accounts from France of the urgent continuance of offensive preparations. Such preparations can have no other purport than that duplicity is being practised. The associated Powers being now in a position to protect the interests of justice on all sides, there can be no necessity for extraordinary individual efforts by any of them. In the discount market, in preparations for the 4th there was an active demand, at Bank minimum. The precise amount of specie to be despatched to the East by mail steamer on the 4th is 956,773*l.*, of which 16,921*l.* is in gold, and the remainder in silver.

*(From the Daily News.)*

Considering that this was Saturday, the demand for money in commercial channels was unusually active, partly in preparation for the 4th of the month. Terms generally current equal to those of the bank. The withdrawals of gold from the bank to-day for exportation represented the large sum of £112,000. Funds were steady during greater part of the day, but towards the close some heaviness was observed, partly owing to the Ministerial crisis. At St. Petersburgh Exchange on London has relapsed to 36d.

### FUNDS, MARKETS, &c.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, APRIL 4.—Consols opened steadily at 95 1/16, then improved to 95⅛, buyers, at which price they are now firm. Very limited business doing. Shares have slightly advanced, upon the latest quotations of Saturday, but little or nothing doing, and without the least feature worthy of notice. Canadians inactive. Westerns declined to 1½ upon the accident. French easier, but without business. Lombardy new, 11-16 to 13-16. Opening Consols, Money and Account, 95⅛. One p.m., ditto, 95⅛.

CLOSING PRICES.—Consols, Money, and Account, 95⅛ ¼.

LONDON CORN MARKET, APRIL 4.—Weather splendid.—Arrivals large of foreign barley. Liberal of wheat, but of English grain moderate. We have a moderate attendance of buyers at last Monday's prices. Barley and oats dull and rather cheaper. No variation in demand for barrel flour.

LONDON (USBORNE'S) CORN MARKET, APRIL 4.—At this day's market supplies of foreign grain good. Weather beautiful. Wheat, English, in moderate supply; prices unaltered; still business doing for Portuguese orders. Foreign held firmly; no change to note. Floating cargoes few, except Egyptian, off coast; fully late prices realized for all qualities. Flour has no great life, but quotations are unaltered. Indian corn a good deal inquired for on Portuguese account, and some quantity has been shipped from Cork: this fresh move stiffens the article cost, freight, and insurance. Barley mild; weather again exercises a depressing effect on feeding sorts; white would sell at late rates, but no arrivals; malt firm; peas and beans Fair inquiry at full prices; oats, good choice samples of foreign 6d. per quarter dearer; Irish not in demand.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—APRIL 4.—Prime beasts, sheep, lambs and calves, steady at full quotations, otherwise rather heavy, at barely last week's currency. Supplies generally moderate. Beef, 3s. 4d. to 5s. per 8lbs. &c; Mutton, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.; Lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; Veal, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d; Pork, 3s. to 4s. 2d. Supply—Beasts, 329; foreign, 176; sheep and lambs, 20,200; foreign, 1,100; calves, 81; foreign, 25; pigs, 350.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, APRIL 4—Sugar market steady. Coffee firm. Tea unchanged in prices. Rice quiet. Saltpetre quiet. Tallow steady; spot and all the month, 58s.; June alone, 58s. 3d. to 58. 6d.; July and September, 53s. 6d.; October to December, 53s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, APRIL 4.—The supply of stock was much larger than at last Monday's market. Fair demand for beef and mutton at lower prices. Beef, 5d. to 7½d.; mutton, 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb. 1,657 beasts, and 5,806 sheep at market.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, APRIL 4.—Sugar firm; fine Demerara sold at 30s. 6d. to 39s. 9d.; 500 bags of dates at 42s. 6d.; and a few hhds. Demerara at 43s. 9d. Rice—Full prices paid.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—APRIL 4—Market firm at previous rates. Sales about 7,000 bales.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, APRIL 4.—Good supply of farmers' wheat at fully last week's prices. In South country and foreign very little doing.

GLASGOW PIG-IRON MARKET, APRIL 4.—No. 1, 52s. 8d. to 53s. 6d.; mixed Nos. (warrants), 52s. 3d. to 52s. 6d.; No. 3, 52s. 3d. to 52s. 6d. Market drooping.

CORK CORN MARKET, APRIL 4.—Barley, 13s. to 13s. 6d.; oats, 11s. to 14s.

### SHIPPING NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived, Victorine, Mobile; Garland, New York, leaky; Uranius, Venice; Concordia, Salonica; Virginia, Malta, wind-bound; Lizzie Tindle, Alexandria.

WATERFORD.—Arrived, Dublin (s) London; Courier (s) Milford; Camilla (s) Bristol; Vestal (ss) Liverpool; Nancy, Milford; Emma, Llanelly; Malakoff (s) Milford; Aurora (ss) London.

BELFAST—S. W., dull. Arrived, Broederschap, Rotterdam; schooner Elephant, coals for Strangford, ashore on Ballyquarter Point, crew saved.

BELFAST PORK MARKET, APRIL 4.—997 pigs at market; 48s. to 50s.

### WIND AND WEATHER REPORT.

ENGLISH.—London, W., fine; Gravesend, W.S.W. fine; Deal, W. fresh; Dover, W. fresh and fine; Chatham, light W.; Liverpool, W. dull; Carlisle, S.W. fine.

IRISH.—Cork, W. gloomy; Queenstown, S.W. thick; Waterford, N.E. dull; Limerick, N.E. fresh, fine; Belfast, S.S.W. dull; Dundalk, S.S.W. wet; Derry, S.E. wet; Newry, S.E. dull; Armagh, W.S.W. dull.

SCOTCH.—Ardrossan, N. fine; Ayr, S. fine; Dumfries, S.W. fine; Glasgow, W. fine; Portstewart, N.E. fine; Port of Glasgow, N.W. fine; Stranraer, N.W. fine; Troon and Wigton, N.W. dull.

(BY ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH).

DEAL, APRIL 4.—Arrived—Isabella Hercus, from Manilla; Thames, Demarara, Liffey, St. Michael's, Bazile, from Valencia.

FALMOUTH, 3rd.—Arrived—Helen, from Tanzibar, Lisbon; Anne Adamson, from Maulmain; Catherina, Regina, and Selim Gandi, from Odessa; Emma, from Messini; Alida Margaretta, from Seville.

## LATEST NEWS.
IRISH TIMES OFFICE, Monday Night.
(BY ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.)

### FOREIGN ITEMS.

SOUTHAMPTON, MONDAY, APRIL 4.—The Ripon has arrived with the India and China mails. She brings £4,469 in specie, and 4,136 bales of silk. The exchanges in Gibraltar on London were 50½ to 50⅝.

INDIA.

The following telegram was received at the India Office last evening (Monday), April 4.

"BOMBAY, MARCH 18.—Advices have just been received from Lerongo, that the rebels with Rao Sahib crossed the Betwa, on the night of 7th inst., and are at Mehidpoor, that the agent of the Rao has come to arrangements for his submission agreeably to the Royal proclamation. It is also reported that Feroze Shah is not with the rebel forces. Major General Michel is moving on Bhopal."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 4.—Prince Troubetskoi and the Marquis Toulongeon have arrived here to receive the Princess Maria, who is expected here to-day on board a Russian war steamer. A state carriage is waiting. A rumour is current that a commercial message has been received here from Sicily, announcing that foreign corn will be admitted into that country free of duty.

THE CONGRESS.

The evening papers quote from the *Independance* a statement showing the favourable progress of the preliminary negociation, but the Belgian journals of a day later state that its first account was too propitious, and that matters were not in so satisfactory a state as could be wished.

THE CONGRESS.—AUSTRIA AND ENGLAND.

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* [a paper supposed to be in the interest of Austria, and published in the French capital] states that it had reason to know that Austria has made no objection to the admission of Piedmont into the Congress if the same permission be extended to all the Italian States, and that the opposition has come from Russia, and particularly from England.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* announces on the authority of two private letters, that the army of 60,000 men would soon be encamped in the vicinity of Lyons. A third letter, dated Saturday, states that an army of 60,000 men has been ordered to the frontiers of Piedmont. This information is stated to be derived from a general officer, who says that the order was sent to Lyons by telegraph on Friday night.

The correspondent of the *Times* remarks, that if the news is correct, it is no doubt the result of M. Cavour's mission to Paris. It is observed that the apparent change of late was merely to tranquillize the English and Prussian governments, and these notes of preparation are strange on the eve of a Congress. At the Review of the Army of Paris, yesterday, by the Emperor, there were 35,000 men under arms. The Empress and Prince Imperial were present.

TRADE IN FRANCE.

There is no alteration in the state of trade in France. The hopes of peace and the fears of war alternating so rapidly, prevent merchants and manufacturers entering operations.—Government has alleviated the difficulty of obtaining credit by extending the system of dock and warehouse warrants. Wheat has fallen in the Paris market. A lot of Irish oats offered for sale by auction last Wednesday, found no bidder. The fear that the vine has been affected by the recent frost has caused greater activity and firmness in the wine trade.

BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

SOUTHAMPTON, MONDAY NIGHT.—Tyne arrived. Dates—Buenos Ayres, February 27th; Motte Video, March 10th; Rio de Janeiro, 11th; Bahia, 15th; Pernambuco, 17th; St. Vincent, 25th; Lisbon, April 1st. Brings £16,258 in specie, and jewellery, value £18,070, and valuable general cargo. News from Rio not very important. The chief engineer of the Don Pedro, second railway, has been dismissed, as it was found he was influenced by interested motives in not studying the interes of the shareholders. A treaty has been concluded between Brazil and Peru, by which the River Amazon is open to the Peruvian flag under certain conditions which have not yet officially transpired. In the provinces all is quiet.

The yellow fever is still amongst the shipping, and has also manifested itself in the city.

The prospects of Coffee crop indifferent, owing to the late rains. Exchanged 25, but most at 25¼ per milrea. Bahia—Continuance of dry weather has stopped all planting for the next crop, and partially injured the young canes; yet it has been favorable for the manufacture of Sugars, and supplies have come forward freely. 2503 per annobe refused for brown, and 2950 for white. Discount easy at 8 to 10 per cent.

From River Plate we learn that the dispute between the United States and Paraguay has been amicably settled.

Nothing important from Pernambuce.

Latest from Chili state that the revolution is not likely to last long.

### MINISTERIAL NEWS.

APRIL 1st, 1859.—The *Globe* says that Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli had a long conference this morning, after which a cabinet council was held, which lasted from 11 till 2.30. Lord Derby immediately afterwards went to the Queen.

MAIL NEWS.

The Panther, with mails from Bombay, Mauritius, and Australia, arrived at Marseilles at 10.30 a.m., this morning. Mails leave at noon. Special train. 45 hours quarantine.

The Salsette arrived at Suez, from Sydney, on the 27th March. The Pera left Malta, for Southampton, on the 1st., 4 p.m.

### HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock, when the attendance of peers were very numerous. The strangers' gallery was crowded with an expectant auditory. The side galleries were filled with ladies, and every inch of ground in front of the Throne and Bar had its occupants.

The Earl of DERBY rose at ten minutes past five and moved the formal motion that the House should now adjourn. It must be fresh, he said, in the memory of all their lordships that the House of Commons, on Thursday night last, after seven nights' debate, and in one of the fullest houses which had assembled for many years, negatived by a large majority the second reading of the bill introduced by the Government for amending the representation of the people. Paying a just tribute to the talent which had characterised the debate in the other House, which more than supported the reputation of that assembly, he said that after the vote that had been passed it appeared to him and his colleagues that there were but two courses which they could pursue. It was impossible for them to do otherwise than regard that vote as one of want of confidence, and therefore it was only open to them either to resign their office, or to appeal to the constituencies. Another course had, indeed, been suggested, but it came from no friendly quarter, and even the bare suggestion of it amounted as nearly as possible to a personal insult. He then took a brief retrospect of the state of political parties during the last few years, and expressed his acknowledgment to the great political party which had generously given him their unbounded support. On the other side he regretted to see nothing but confusion; amongst that party there appeared to be little cohesion, and the rivalries of the leaders in the other House encouraged small hopes of a satisfactory Government being formed by either of them. Lord John Russell was possessed of that singular restlessness which made him look with no favour on anything that he did not do himself, and he had the singular fortune to upset more Governments than any man alive—not only Governments to which he was opposed but to those to which he was allied (cheers and a laugh). The noble earl then passed to the circumstances attending his own accession to office, and commented on the difficulties his Government had to encounter with an admitted minority in the House of Commons. The duty of dealing with Parliamentary Reform had been bequeathed to them by their predecessors. They had pledged themselves to bring forward a measure, and they had fulfilled that pledge. He commented on the impartial consideration the House of Commons had promised to that measure, and the manner in which it was met by the resolution of Lord J. Russell. The course of the debate had shown that the majority who united against the Government would be dissolved on the next movement by the conflicting opinions of its various sections. The effect of the resolution had been to frustrate the fair settlement of the Reform question. He indignantly repudiated the advice of Lord Palmerston that they should accept the resolution and proceed with the bill under the guidance of the opposition. Under these circumstances the Ministers had no alternative but to resign or to dissolve. They had chosen the latter, and had advised her Majesty to dissolve Parliament as soon as business permitted. Her Majesty had adopted that advice. They had come to this conclusion both because they thought the country ought to be consulted at the present crisis, and because the interests of peace would suffer from a change of administration. He looked forward with confidence to the result of the appeal to the nation, which would decide whether the administration of the country should be confided to a disunited army of politicians who could continue to overthrow but not to govern.

Earl GRANVILLE vindicated the liberal party from the charge of disunion, and censured Lord Derby for attacking absent individuals. As regards the late Reform Bill, two of his colleagues had refused to adopt its provisions. It was condemned by its own supporters, and it appeared abandoned by its authors. The course adopted by the ministry involved a serious responsibility, but it was perfectly legitimate.

Some further business of a formal kind was transacted and the house adjourned at 7, 35 p.m.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

Mr. D. O'CONNELL gave notice that he should on the next day ask a question with regard to an alleged irregularity at the late trial of O'Sullivan.

Mr. HUGHES asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether any steps have been taken to regulate the imprisonment of persons who are now subjected thereto by County Court process, and if not, whether any inconvenience would arise from rescinding that portion of the order for prison discipline which subjects parties to imprisonment in a [illegible] ward.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT said that great hardships occurred under the present system, but there was great difficulties in altering it. He was willing to consider any suggestions that might be made.

Mr. GREER asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury are disposed to permit the repayment of the sums due by the certain Irish counties for the improvement of navigation of the Lower Bann, to be spread over ten years or some longer term than five years, the period now prescribed for that purpose.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE said that no such permission could be given without vitiating the entire proceedings.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARYSHIP.

In answer to Mr. WILLIAMS,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that Lord Malmesbury would consent to pay the stamp duties on his appointment as Foreign Secretary, provided his predecessor did the same, but he had referred the question of the legality of such payments to the officers of the Crown, and if their report confirmed the legality of the duties he should certainly claim them from his noble friend.

### MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose and said—It would be convenient for him now to make a statement to the House in consequence of the vote of Thursday night. After what had occurred in the course of that debate, and the declarations of several of his colleagues, the House would not be surprised when he added it was not their intention to proceed with the bill for the amendment of the representation of the people which he had introduced exactly five week ago, and it was also due to the House to add that it was not their intention to propose any other measure with the same object. At same time he protested against the doctrine which seemed to be held by some that the question of Parliamentary Reform was to be regarded as the appanage of any individual, or the privilege of any particular party. A body of public men, professing the opinions of her Majesty's Government upon general politics, if holding Conservative opinions, were as competent as any other men to deal with the question of Parliamentary Reform or any other public question in that manner which they might deem best for the public interests. There was a Conservative view of that question, and there was also a revolutionary view of it. Of course he did not introduce that word offensively. The Conservative view of it was to maintain the present character of the House of Commons, the representatives of the various interests and classes. The other view was to make the House of Commons merely the voice of the numerical majority, reserving to the Government to deal hereafter with this question as it thought fit. He declared that at present he had fulfilled its pledge, made at great personal and party sacrifices, and he would not enter into any further specified engagements. The vote of the House of Commons had rendered it necessary for the Government to consider their position in that house. In fact he had felt that previous to that vote they had to consider their position. Since the commencement of the session (said the right hon. gentleman) the Government had repeatedly found itself in a minority on questions of importance. Its position had, in consequence, been a very painful one, and had appeared more than once to necessitate his making a communication to the house. He had refrained for the following reasons. The first was this, that notwithstanding the great numerical force of the party opposed to them, he could not perceive any greater cohesion or unity of purpose than when in consequence of the distracted state of parties, Lord Derby assumed the Government. The second reason was the state of foreign affairs. Her Majesty had with their advice consented to act as mediator between philanthropic monarchies. It was of the highest importance that Her Majesty in this position should be supported by a Ministry appearing to have the general confidence of Parliament. The third reason was the frequent failures which had taken place on the subject of Reform. For ten years it had been before the country. There had been a triple recommendation from the Crown, and a triple pledge from that house, and it would have been a heavy blow to the character of public men; and that house if they had appeared to evade their engagements, remembering that the house had pledged its calm and impartial consideration, it seemed to them that they should introduce an honest and earnest measure, even if unsuccessful. Under these powerful reasons they had retained their seats under circumstances of great mortification, feeling that they were doing their duty to the country; but the vote of Thursday had rendered it impossible for them to be any longer quiescent. That vote was one of censure on her Majesty's Government. It was intended as a vote of censure by its principal promoters, and as such accepted by the Ministry. He felt that the Government was deprived of all authority in consequence of that vote. He offered his thanks to his own party for the manner in which they had supported him during the struggle. No Minister could bring forward such a measure as should meet with the entire concurrence of their supporters, and many of them who supported him did so at no little sacrifice, being convinced that there was nothing in the measure inconsistent with strict Conservative principles. It had been said that the reign of party was over. He believed that if the reign of party was over the reign of the house was over, as there was no guarantee of its independence. He paid a high tribute to the Conservative party for the high spirit whice they had manifested in their conduct during recent circumstances, which redounded to the credit of that party. The result had not been unexpected by them from the very moment they accepted office under most disadvantageous conditions last session. The blow was averted by the support of the honourable gentlemen opposite. That support they had received without solicitation and without condition. It was given from a sense of the peculiar circumstances under which they had accepted office and from a sense of public duty. He offered them his thanks for the personal support they had given him. It had been his fortune twice to be called to leave that house on a numerical minority. The task, a difficult one at all times, was especially aggravated under such circumstances. He asked himself whether the evident want of cohesion on the opposition benches shall be continued, or whether there was any greater unity of purpose and feeling established on matters foreign and domestic. During the late occasion, a vote of censure was carried against the Government. The two most eminent leaders, who had carried the resolution, recommended exactly a contrary policy with regard to it. The noble lord, the member for London, advised the destruction of the bill as a noxious measure, while the noble lord the member for Tiverton recommended them to proceed with the bill. The scene which followed the late division gave evidence of the want of unity. The motion for the ballot was supported by a large number of those who voted for the resolution, and yet the ballot was not favoured by either of the two noble lords. Under such circumstances he saw no more ability in gentlemen opposite to form an Administration than when they retired. The Opposition contained a number of sections, who, when united, could overthrow any government. There was no security that there would not be a Ministerial crisis every February, which would be at once prejudicial and injurious to authority. The Government felt conscious that it had done nothing to forfeit the support formerly given to it, and in consequence they had felt it their duty to advise her Majesty to exercise her prerogative and dissolve Parliament. It was more conducive to the national interest to refer to the country the state of things brought about, and as soon as the urgent requirements of business could be fulfilled, Parliament would be prorogued with a view to its immediate dissolution. Some bills would be proceeded with, and some votes taken, as the bill on Finance of India, and he hoped that the Superannuation Bill might be allowed to pass. Her Majesty had adopted and sanctioned the course adopted by the Government. He expressed on the part of his colleagues a sincere and solemn hope that the course they had adopted, would conduce to the convenience of her Majesty, the honour of Parliament, and the best interests of the country.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the right honorable gentleman had acknowledged the courtesy of the house. He himself personally, in return, would acknowledge the courtesy of the right honorable gentleman. He would not taunt the Government with their determination to remain in power. He had not looked upon the late vote as one of censure, but as a convenient mode of expressing an opinion on the bill. It was not to be considered a vote of censure every time the house expressed its opinion on parts of a measure introduced by the Government. Were this the ordinary practice it would be impossible for any Government to subsist. The Government in the circumstances under which they had acceded to office, could not avoid introducing a Reform Bill, and if they had introduced a moderate measure, founded on ordinary principles, the house would have supported it. They had acted otherwise, and the house had expressed its opinion accordingly. With respect to the course they had adopted, he would throw no obstacles in the way, but he thought it was a very unwise course. The question of Reform would be agitated on every hustings and in place of the present Parliament they would obtain one far less compact and moderate than at present. In the actual state of foreign affairs, when it was of so much importance that the Government should have the support of Parliament when they go into the European Congress, their course would have been to have introduced a new bill, founded upon the opinion of Parliament. If determined to take an early opportunity of dissolving, let them take the earliest opportunity. The house would concur with them in facilitating their movements. There could be no motive for delay, and he trusted they would be in a position to dissolve before Easter. Parliament ought to meet at the earliest moment after the writs are determinable; this they must do, as the supplies granted could be only provisional. He again repeated his regret that the country had now been put to the inconvenience of a dissolution when a second dissolution would follow for the purpose of bringing into effect that Reform which this or some Government must introduce.

Mr. BRIGHT said that the Government had taken the course they were bound to take by the constitutional and parliamentary practice of the country. They had been defeated by a most important majority on a most important measure. He did not share in the fears expressed by Lord Palmerston as to the danger of referring this question to the constituencies on a more extended basis. He, therefore, applauded the steps now taken. Were they to understand that the Government declined to undertake a future measure of reform? He was not sorry for this, as he thought they had done foolishly in making the pledges at all, but he protested against the cry attempted to be got up by Mr. Disraeli that his was a Conservative measure, while that which would be introduced by his opponents was to be a revolutionary measure. For himself any measure he should propose would be in accordance with the principles of 1832, the landmarks laid down by statesmen of the highest eminence for sixty years; was it revolutionary to call upon them to pass a measure in accordance with the principle to keep in view the number, wealth, and importance of the population? He warned the Conservatives of the danger of heralding such a charge against their opponents on the hustings, or by their press. He knew on which side the numbers were, and if they dared the contest to the utmost they must take the consequences. He repeated his disapproval of the measure of the Government, trusting that the new house would pass a moderate but subordinate measure which would satisfy the country, and prevent the future disturbance of the question, at least, during the lives of the present generation.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL vindicated the course he had pursued in proposing his resolution. The right honourable gentleman talked of the peace of Europe, but he had on the introduction of this bill declared that it was superior in importance to a question of peace or war. If they believed that the consequence of discussing the bill would be fatal to the peace of Europe, they ought not to have introduced it. He did not believe anything of the kind, he did not agree with Mr. Bright that the question should be referred to the country; on the contrary he thought the present Parliament was perfectly competent to deal with it. Considering the many risks involved, they should have exerted every attempt to pass a proper measure before they adopted their present course. Referring to the terms of his resolution he declared that he put it in vague terms designedly, as it was not intended to settle details. He rejoiced that the bill of the Government had disappeared, as leading to changes more important than its supporters imagined. He sketched out the basis of a measure of his own. He should retain the basis of the actual constituencies. He would adopt the £10 occupation franchise, and approved of many of those which were called fancy franchises. As to the boroughs, he would reduce the present yearly value of £10 to £6. He thought that the parliamentary and municipal franchise ought not to be identical. He further thought a large number of the working classes should be introduced into Parliament. This would, he believed, form a better and sounder basis of representation than at present. He would not interfere with the privileges of the freemen. The question of disfranchisement and re-distribution of seats ought to be made the subject of a separate measure. It was environed by difficulties of every kind. He would now say that he would take twenty-six members from the twenty-six least populous boroughs now returning two members, who with the four seats now vacant would give thirty seats for the large centres of population. He protested against the language so strongly held by the Ministry in which they had declared that the franchise ought not to be lowered, and the working classes not further admitted to the franchise. He with Lord Palmerston agreed that the new Parliament should be summoned at the earliest moment. As for the Ballot he would only say, that if any Ministry introduced a measure with a clause for the Ballot, he should vote against it.

Mr. DRUMMOND said that the measures introduced by Mr. Bright were not revolutionary. There was no meaning in his language.

Mr. HORSMAN approved of the course taken by the Government.

Mr. DEEDES blamed the Government for having introduced a bill, and for not withdrawing it when they found the bill thus introduced was not satisfactory to the house. He approved of the course adopted by Government of dissolving Parliament.

Mr. NEWDEGATE gave his reasons for objecting to the uniformity of franchise proposed in the late bill. He thought that the Government ought to have taken down their bill after the expression of opinion on the part of the house, and lamented the present premature appeal to the country.

Mr. W. PATTEN urged the immediate dissolution of the house, while there was nothing on the order book to prevent it, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to state his intentions more definitely.

Mr. BENTINCK protested against the treaty put forth by Mr. Bright.

Sir MINTO FARQUHAR was glad to find that no unconstitutional course was to be pursued in order to prevent the dissolution of the present Parliament. He declared, as a Conservative, that he was not afraid of an appeal to the country.

Sir F. SMITH regretted that they were not at that moment discussing the Reform Bill in committee, believing that an excellent measure might have been produced.

Sir D. NORREYS did not think the Ministers sufficiently united to form a Government, though they made an excellent Opposition.

Lord ELCHO asked Lord John Russell what he meant by a new proposal of enfranchising the working classes.

Mr. B. OSBORNE warned the Government to expect the consequences now they had set the ball rolling, and urged union among the Liberal party.

After some observations from Mr. BALL, Mr. WILSON, and other members, in respect to the business to be transacted before the dissolution,

Sir C. NAPIER asked when the report of the Commissioners for manning the Navy could be acted upon.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said it would be acted upon as soon as an order in Cabinet could be issued.

Mr. COGAN hoped that any future Reform Bill would be considered as an Imperial question, and asked Mr. Spooner whether he intended to bring forward his motion respecting Maynooth.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed his surprise that it should be doubted that it was their intention to summon the new Parliament as soon as possible. It would assemble at the earliest possible moment. As for the time when the dissolution might be expected to take place, he believed that it would be settled before Easter. He declared that from the first the Government had resolved on its present determination. He denied that he had ever said the opposition to his bill was dangerous to the peace of Europe. It was the irregular conduct of Lord J. Russell which affected the peace of Europe. He had made this statement before, and he deliberately repeated it. With regard to the business of the house, he trusted the Superannuation Bill would be allowed to pass. Referring to the speech of Lord Palmerston, he denied that he had declared any intention of declaring a further measure of Reform. All he said was, that he had fulfilled his pledge on the subject, and was not bound to bring forward a measure for the meeting of the new Parliament.

Mr. SPOONER said it was his intention to-morrow to bring forward the subject of Maynooth.

The motion for adjournment was then withdrawn.

Lord STANLEY moved the third reading of the East India Loan Bill, observing that more money would be required, but that it was due in great part to the disappointment as to the expectation of sums to be raised on loans in India. He bore testimony to the prospects of increasing revenue from trade in India.

Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Crawford, Sir C. Wood, Sir F. Lewis, Mr. T. Baring, Colonel Sykes, and Sir H. Willoughby, continued a somewhat prolonged discussion, after which the motion was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Debtor and Creditor's Bill was read a second time.

The Savings Bank (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord NAAS moved for leave to bring in a Bill for carrying into effect the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the municipal affairs of the borough of Belfast, in Ireland.

Mr. M'CANN opposed the introduction of the Bill.

Lord NAAS explained that his object was merely to have the bill printed this session.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

The remaining business was then disposed of and the House adjourned at ten minutes to twelve o'clock.

## SECOND EDITION.
"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
Tuesday, Evening.
*(BY ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL.)*

### MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The *Times* says, the efforts of the Ministry will be chilled by the shadow of their own approaching overthrow, and the eyes of those with whom they negotiate are already beginning to turn towards their probable successors.

The *Daily News* says, respecting the plan of Reform alluded to by Lord John Russell last night, that there is no practical man, desirous of progress, who will not regard it as infinitely better bidding than any we have had from a statesman in Lord John Russell's position during the last seven years.

The *Post* says that if the expedient of an appeal to the country be resorted to, it must be resorted to at once, and the new Parliament must assemble, if possible, before June to determine finally on the course that shall be pursued.

The *Herald* says the present embarrassment is entirely owing to what Lord Derby terms happily enough Lord John Russell's "restless energy, and insatiable craving for being always doing something, a determination that whatever is to be done by himself or not be done at all." The political crisis has been brought about by the parliamentary manoeuvre, by which the noble lord sought to prevent full and fair discussion on the new Reform Bill.

The *Advertiser* remarks that never before did a Prime Minister of England incur so fearful a responsibility as that which Lord Derby has incurred in advising his Sovereign to dissolve Parliament at such a crisis as the present, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case.

### MANIFESTO OF MR. DISRAELI.

Mr. Disraeli has issued the following address to the electors of Bucks:—

"Gentlemen,—[illegible] majority composed of [illegible] strength to embarrass her Majesty's Government, and by a disingenuous manoeuvre to interfere [illegible] of their measure [illegible] Lord Derby was summoned by her Majesty to undertake the administration of public affairs. Assisted by his colleagues he has, with diligence and devotion, endeavoured to discharge his duty to the country. The blow which has lately been inflicted on Government deprived it of authority, and yet in the ranks of the Opposition there is no more unity of sentiment than when their distracted politics rendered it necessary that Lord Derby should assume the helm. The opposition in the present House of Commons, elected under ambiguous circumstances, is broken into sections which can always combine and overthrow the Queen's Government, however formed. This is a condition alike prejudicial to Parliament and to the empire. It is for the country to comprehend and to remedy these evils. The moment is critical. England has engaged to mediate between two great monarchs, and, if possible, preserve for Europe the blessings of peace. It is necessary the Queen's Government should be supported by a patriotic Parliament. Her Majesty, therefore, under the advice of her Ministers, will shortly prorogue the present Parliament, with a view to its dissolution, and will refer to the sense of her people, so that those who may be entrusted with her Majesty's confidence may be enabled to conduct the Government with becoming authority. Under these circumstances I rely on the loyalty and public spirit of the county of Buckingham to rally round her Majesty's Government, and to return me for the sixth time their member to Parliament."

### THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The *Times* is at a loss to understand the principle which guided those who have decided on this step, or what good it can be expected to produce. No one can doubt that if the present Government, or any Government that might have succeeded them, introduced a plain and simple measure, founded on the speeches made during the recent debate, it would have commanded the support not only of the Liberal but of the Conservative party. Parliament suddenly dissolved, and with it passes away the golden opportunity which but yesterday seemed within our grasp.

The *Herald* says it is not on Reform, nor on any Reform scheme, for discussion of the Government measure being peremptorily refused that this appeal is based. It rests not upon any particular act but upon the general policy of the Government.

The *Daily News* says it cannot be denied Ministers have taken the constitutional course, though it cannot conceive how it cannot benefit them as a party.

The *Star* asserts the defeated Government has the esteem and gratitude of its most resolute opponents, but challenges, in this shape, a renewal of the conflict.

### THE NEW MINISTRY.

Between the defeat of Lord Palmerston on the China question and the assembling of a new Parliament, a period of fifty-seven days elapsed; allowing the same period on the present occasion, the new Parliament would meet on the 27th May. In 1857, seven days were occupied in members taking the oaths, &c.; and the speech from the throne was delivered May 7th, or nine weeks from the Ministerial defeat. A similar interval at the present time would extend to June, and in a few days afterwards the Whitsuntide holidays occur.

### LORD J. RUSSELL'S SCHEME OF REFORM.

This is denounced by the *Star* altogether unsatisfactory, as a six pound rating suffrage would be equal to a reduction of only £2 on the rental, and that after twenty-seven years of social and industrial progress.

### MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
*(From the Times City Article of this Morning.)*

The English funds have been further affected to-day by the extraordinary reports from France of the preparations at all points for some aggressive movement as with the current month, the season has arrived when any long premeditated military plans would be likely to be actively commenced. The distrust would be far greater but for a fancy to which many people endeavour to cling that all the present demonstrations are simply to intimidate Austria and pacify Piedmont. The heavy commercial payments due to-day passed off well, and money was in good supply. The Stock Exchange rate is again only 1½ to per cent. Advices from Mexico state that her Majesty's "Alert" was waiting to convey to Panama 600,000*l.* in silver which may be expected bp the West India, and due in the middle of the present month.

The steamer now due is expected to bring 115,000*l.* in silver. The Russian loan has the prospect of being seriously damaged by the present proceedings of Emperor Napoleon. The announcement of the Indian loan may be looked for early next week.

*(From the Daily News City Article.)*

MONDAY EVENING—The Funds to-day were very inactive, and a little heaviness prevailed; the disposition to caution is increased by the unremitting armaments on the Continent and by the evidences of disagreement already presented in the preliminary conditions of the Congress. The Discount market was very active, a very large number of bills falling due to-day, the 4th payment appears to have been made with great punctuality. The last bills were still taken at bank minimum. Amount of gold taken from the Bank to-day for exportation was £16,000. The £87,000 in Australian gold by the Copenhagen, was also purchased for the Continent.

### AUSTRALIA.

News has been received in the anticipation of the mail steamer Salsette, which brought the mails to Suez, has not any gold on freight, dates from Sydney 11th, and from Melbourne to the 15th February. Imports were extremely dull. Wool dearer, and hides firmer. Exchange ½ to 1 per cent. discount. At Adelaide trade was dull, the Princess Royal and Sultana had arrived at Melbourne from Liverpool. The "Mermaid" and "Morning Star" had sailed for Liverpool, and the "Sydenham" and the "Sussex" for London. The vessels bring to England altogether 65,000 oz. of gold.

### THE MAURITIUS.

Advices from Mauritius are to the 11th of March, abundant rains had fallen and greatly benefited the plantations. Money plentiful and trade heavy. Sugar had advanced.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

The *Times* despatch, in anticipation of the mail, says that in the colony of Victoria the production of gold was increasing, the amount being 71 ounces more than last year. The Morning Star for Liverpool sailed from Melbourne on February 7th, with 8,658 ounces of gold, and the Mermaid, February 9th, with 13,479 ounces. The money market was easy, but the import trade was rather dull, imports keeping in excess of export. Wool was very firm. Exchange was at par for sixty days sight. At Sydney Government debentures were firm. The increase in the receipts of gold this year was 52,000 ounces. Bank drafts were at one-half premium. Wool firm, but low descriptions dull; tallow low; hides in moderate demand.

### INDIA.

ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 29TH.—The "Madras" reached Suez on 22nd March with news from Bombay to the 4th. Lord Canning's notification of the purpose of Government to borrow money by promissory notes had caused a panic in the market. Exchange was 2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 3½d. The financial embarrassment of Government is most serious. Duty on Malwa opium had been raised from 400 to 500 rupees at chest.

Tantia Topee has vanished and his gathering dispersed. There is no news from Nepaul; freights are higher, bank rates at six months, 2s. 1d.; Calcutta, sixty days sight, 97½. Bombay imports are more active at higher prices; in exports there was nothing doing, exchange, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1½d.

### MAIL NEWS.

The steamer, Parana, from West Indies, was telegraphed off Hurst Castle at six o'clock this morning.

London—W.—Fine.

## LATEST NEWS.

### IMMINENCE OF WAR.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* does not recollect a single day since the 1st of January ushered in the Italian question so ominously, when the alarm of the public has equalled that which now prevails. It is the universal belief of the army that war is on the eve of breaking out.

### THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Saturday, says a rumour was in circulation, that France was displaying a less conciliatory spirit than she did a few days before. It is by no means probable that Austria will consent to take part in the Congress if Sardinia does not consent to disarm. Political agitation has been carried to such a pitch; and the country is so crowded with revolutionary adventurers, that Count Cavour could not beat a retreat even if he desired, and he will therefore refuse to disarm. Lombardy and the Italian Duchies are reported to be full of French agents, who do their utmost to bring about a revolution.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

### ITALY.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 4.—Advices have been received from Naples to the 2nd inst. The strength of the King is continually declining, and the news of his Majesty's condition has caused a fall of 4f. in the public funds during the last two days. Since the commencement of this year the fall has been 10f. The Queen has despatched Prince Carini on a diplomatic mission to Berlin.

The armaments are still going on, and three vessels have left Naples laden with shot for Sicily. The troops garrisoning the citadel of Syracuse have recently been reinforced.

Advices have also been received from Rome to the 2nd inst. The French ambassador, the Duc de Grammont, has given a dinner to the Marquis d'Azeglio and other Piedmontese nobles [illegible]. The Marquis d'Azeglio has been [illegible] to Turin. The Prince of Wales and [illegible] are still in Rome.

[illegible] AND SOUTH AMERICA.

[illegible] India and South Pacific mails; brings 172,000 dols. on merchants' account, and for Mexican dividends 649,000 dols., gold dust.

A disturbance had arisen at Savanilla [illegible], Jamaica, in consequence of the [illegible] in the [illegible] have [illegible] to remove [illegible] property [illegible] disturbance; [illegible] at Demerara, and the colony very healthy.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—MARCH 12.—Produce market active; sugars [illegible] for export at an advance; coffee and pimento higher, but supply of latter limited. Freights advanced.

Sugar crop at Demerara expected to be rather short; canes ripening rapidly.

Business generally brisk at New Granada; appearance of crops good; exchange high; business at Cuba stagnant. The crops would be entirely destroyed owing to the disturbances.

At Barbadoes the crop would soon be general. Three ships had left for London, Dublin, and Cork, with the first shipments of sugar. The Assembly had reduced duty on cod-fish 50 per cent. At Granada, mills and boiling-houses in full activity. One ship had sailed for London with first cargo of this year's sugar; crops good; exchange high.

### MEXICO.

Letters from Mexico state that city to be quiet. Miramon had left Mexico for Vera Cruz, and on March 6th he was reported to be about twenty-five miles distant with 5,000 men, and an attack was expected.

Vera Cruz was defended by about 200 guns, but there were only about 500 regular troops, and 1,200 National Guards, and it was expected the place would be taken.

The Peruvian naval forces blockading Guayaquil had seized a Spanish barque from Central America with a valuable cargo of indigo. The blockade of the ports of Ecuador continued.

### LONDON MONEY MARKET.—APRIL 5.

Opening Consols, money and account, 95⅛ ¼; one, p.m., do. 95⅛ ¼. Closing prices, two, p.m., Consols for money and account, 95⅛ ¼.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, APRIL 5.—Sugar firm, fair business; several transactions in refined, 52s. 0d. to 60s. paid for stored good. Coffee, demand less brisk, value unchanged. Tea, fair business; sound common congou, 1s. 1¼d. paid. Rice, demand increasing; a small advance paid. Saltpetre, more business at full rates. Tallow quiet.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 5.—Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's Report.—There was a small attendance at this day's market; the demand for wheat merely in retail at previous rates; flour slow, but not lower; oats, oatmeal, Indian corn, and beans dull, without change in prices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, APRIL 5.—A very quiet and dull market; sales probably about 4000 bales; imports, 33273, previously, 28740 bales.

CORK CORN MARKET, APRIL 5.—Barley, 13s. to 13s. 8d.; oats, 12s. to 14s.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET, APRIL 5.—The market has been flat to-day, with sellers 53s. 3d. cash, and buyers, 52s. Nothing done. Numbers 1 and 3 8 M. B. 52s. 6d.

HULL CORN MARKET, APRIL 5.—Short supply of wheat from farmers, who held firm for last week's prices; very little business resulted, barley, 1s. per quarter lower; other grains unaltered.

*(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)*

### SECRET SOCIETIES PROSECUTION.
*(From the Belfast Mercury.)*

BELFAST, THIS DAY.—The fourteen prisoners were again put on their trial to-day. The Crown is represented by Mr. Whiteside, Attorney-General, who is at present engaged in his address to the jury; and the prisoners are defended by the counsel who represented them on the previous trial.

### DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE—THIS DAY.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Three Per Cent. Consols ... ... ... | 94[illegible] |
| Ditto for Account, 8th April ... ... ... | 94[illegible] |
| Ditto for New Account, 10th May ... ... | 94[illegible] |
| New Three Per Cent., Stock, Shut ... ... | 94[illegible] |
| Ditto for Account, 8th April ... ... ... | 94[illegible] |
| Bank Stock ... ... ... ... ... | 239½ |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Southern and Western Stock,... | 105¾ |
| Irish South Eastern, ... ... | 7¼ xd |

## Sporting Intelligence.

The Tullamore Steeple Chases come off on Thursday. Considerable interest is attached to the resut of the Free Handicap of 100 sovs., for which the following have accepted:—Arab Maid, 11st. 5lb.; Little Bob, 10st. 4lb; Post Horn, 10st.; Isis, 9st. 13lb., Little Toney, 9st. 7lb; Dodger, 9st.; Canrobert, 9st., Thomastown, 9st.

The Arab Maid, notwithstanding her heavy impost, with Gibbons up, is not out of the race. Mr. J. Kelly pilots Isis, and claims 5lb. allowance as a gentleman jock, making her 9st. 8lb. At Armagh, in November, she was beaten a length by Little Bob, 9st. 12lb. each, for the Steward's Plate. The difference of 10lbs. is a strong pull in her favour, and with the able assistance of Mr. Kelly, she ought to be there, or thereabouts. Dan Meaney rides Canrobert, who is reported a first better than last year, and we look for a winner in either Isis or Canrobert. The Ballymooney Cup and Selling Stakes are likely to be well contested. Parties from Dublin intending to be present must avail themselves of the seven, a.m., train from Kingsbridge.

### SKERRIES STEEPLE CHASES.

These favourite races take place on Easter Monday, the 25th April, over the Balcannan course. The first race, the Balcannan Stakes, of 3 sovs. each, 20 added, weight for age, gentlemen riders, closes with Mr. Coatsworth, Jade's Hotel, on the 14th April. The Skerries Stakes, handicap, 5 sovs. each, 30 added, three miles, on same day and place. Weights to be published on the 18th, and forfeits to be declared on the 21st April. Six horses to accept, or no race.

Railway Stakes, 4 sovs. each, 40 added, three miles, to enter as above on the 21st April, and weights to be published on the 23rd.

A Selling Stakes, 3 sovs. each, 30 added, three-years-old, 9st., four-years-old, 10st. 4lb., five-years-old, 10st. 12lb., six and aged, 11st. 4lb.; mile and a-half heats; to close and name as above on 21st April.

### IRISH RACING FIXTURES FOR 1859.

April.—Tullamore, 7; Kildare Hunt, 12; Curragh, 26; Newcastle West (county Limerick), 26.

May.—Howth and Baldoyle Summer, 10.

June.—Curragh, 21; Tramore, 28.

July.—Bellewstown, 6; Down Royal Corporation, 19; Wicklow, 26.

August.—Heath of Maryborough, 2; Roscommon, 16.

September.—Curragh, 6; Tullow, 13; Tramore, 15; Jenkinstown Park, 20; Cashel, 27.

October.—Listowel, 4; Curragh, 18; Down Royal Corporation, 19.

### IRISH STEEPLE CHASES TO COME.

April.—4. Templemore (3). 4. Birr (3). 7. Drogheda, Meath, and Louth. 12, 13. Kildare Hunt (3). The Hunt Plate of 300 sovs. in specie, closed with Mr. Hunter, 37, North Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin; weights to be published on the 18th, and forfeits declared on the 25th. The Corinthian Cup, closed. The Union Plate, closed; second entry, April 5. The Naas Plate, the Welter Stakes, the Punchestown Plate, and Farmer's Stakes, all at Mr. Wynne's Hotel, Naas, on the 5th April. 25. The Irish Grand Military Steeple Chase—A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 100 added, about three miles. Garrison Steeple Chase of 5 sovs. each, [illegible]. A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 3 ft., with 50 added. A Farmers' Cup, about three miles, &c., all to close on April 15. 26, 27. Longford. 26, 27. Newcastle West (county Limerick).

May—2. Limerick Hunt (4). The Free Handicap and the Corinthian Handicap close April 15; weights to be published on the 20th, and acceptances declared on the 28th. The Selling Stakes close on April 28, and the Banogue Cup at twelve the morning of the race. 2, 3. Galway Hunt (4). The Hunt Cup closes on April 28; the Loughrea Stakes on the 30th; the Foxhunter's Stakes and the Weight for Age Sweepstakes on evening of the first day. 4, 5. Elphin. 18. Athlone. 23, 24. Tipperary (5). The Free Handicap closes May 5; weights to be published on the 10th, and acceptances declared on the 18th; the Greenane Hunt Cup closes May 10; the Railway Plate May 21; the Barronstown Handicap and Selling Stakes on the evening of the first day.

### TEAPOT RACE.—MONDAY, MAY 2ND.
Over the Fairy House Course.

Paddy, six yrs., 12st.; Hockey, five yrs., 12st.; Eloise, aged, 12st. 7lb.; Young Terence, six yrs., 12st. 7lb.; Gerald, aged, 12st. 7lb.; Harbourstown, aged, 12st. 7lb.; Lady [illegible], five yrs., 12st. 7lb.; Discount, five yrs., 12st. 7lb.; Union Jack, four yrs., 12st. 7lb.; The Agent, four yrs., 12st. 7lb.; Lottery, four yrs., 12st. 7lb.; Araguebeca [illegible], four yrs., 12st. 7lb.; Violet, five yrs., 12st. 7lb.; Daisy Plucker, aged, 12st. 4lb.; Kate, six yrs., 12st. 4lb.; Corbally, five yrs., 12st. 4lb.; Bon Bee, four yrs., 12st. 4lb.; Warlock, four yrs., 12st. 4lb.; Flirt, four yrs., 12st.; Black Bird, four yrs., 12st.; Harry T Over, four yrs., 12st.; Maid of the Mill, aged, 12st.; Countess, six yrs., 12st. 10lb.; Lottery, three yrs., 12st.; My Maryanne, four yrs., 11st. 10lb.; Bon Soir, six yrs., 11st. 4lb.; Nana Sahib, three yrs., 11st. 7lb.; Brother to Sallie, three yrs., 11st. 4lb.; Truth-Teller, three yrs., 11st. 4lb.; Will-in-the-Wad, 11st. 4lb.; Little Weed, three yrs., 11st.; Fame, six yrs., 11st.

FARMERS' STAKES.—A sweepstakes of 10s. each, with 10l. added by the members of the Teapot Club, for horses the bona fide property of farmers holding at least twenty acres of land in the counties of Dublin and Meath. One mile and a-half heats. Four yrs. old, 10st. 7lb.; five yrs., 12st. [illegible]; six and aged, 12st. 3lb. allowed to mares and geldings. Winners of any race, to carry 7lb. extra. Gentlemen riders. The decision of the stewards to be final, subject to no appeal.

### HUNTING APPOINTMENTS—APRIL.
FOX HOUNDS.

Westmeath.—5. Grangemore.

Mr. Godfrey Baldwin's.—7th, [illegible], at [illegible].

Louth.—5th, Townley Hall; 8th, Dunleer, at eleven.

Meath.—9th, Loughcrew, at eleven; 13th, Clifton Lodge, at twelve; 16th, Crossakiel, at eleven.

Kilkenny Hunt.—In consequence of the demise of the lamented Marquis of Waterford, the Kilkenny hounds have ceased hunting this season.

HARRIERS.

Newcastle.—8th, Carrick; 11th, Rahan; 15th, Mahonstown; 20th, Ballinacarrig; 27th, Annsville, at twelve.

Longford Bean and Ward.—5th, White Rock; 8th, [illegible] Cross Roads; 12th, Ardbury [illegible]; 15th, [illegible] Road; 19th, Ballygarrive; 21st, White Hill; 25th, Aughrough.

*BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.*

TATTERSALL'S BETTING.

[illegible]

Balnamoon (taken); 2,000 to 35 agst Phantom (taken).

## THE RIGHTS OF AUSTRIA ON ITALY.

*(From La Presse.)*

Austria feels so well that she has no rights upon Northern Italy, that she seldom allows a day to pass without endeavouring to prove them. Does she appeal to diplomacy, to the partisans of a "status quo," and of a pretended European equilibrium? She invokes immediately respect for the treaties of 1815, for those treaties which she so audaciously violated at Cracovia, and which she violates even at this moment by her occupation of the town of Piacenza, the fortress of which place alone was given to her. Does she appeal to those people for whom long tenure has its charms? Quickly she exhumes her parchments and alleges the antiquity of her possession and her rights.

We have no intention to-day of breaking a lance against the treaties of 1815, we believe them arrived at that point when maturity takes another name: it appears to us that if the great iniquities they have sanctioned have partially disappeared, that is no reason why those remaining should be forgotten. Between the *Debats* and ourselves who are so opposed to each other, there appears to be but one question pending, that of opportunity. But the antiquity of the rights of Austria seems an argument more new, upon which we ask permission to dwell for an instant. Let us, however, allow our adversaries to speak first.

*Le Journal de Frankfort* says that "Lombardy has belonged to the German Empire for ages." The *Austrian Gazette*, less hyperbolic because it is more official, and infinitely more precise, says "that Lombardy forms part of the Austrian Empire by the grace of God, and because she fell due to her 150 years ago as a fief of the Empire." The treaty to which this journal makes allusion is that of Utrecht, 1713, which terminated the war of the Spanish succession.

In order to answer these assertions, we will not regard the question from a point of view too little Austrian; but let use see if, under the big words which the Austrian journals repeat to-day, and which in 1848 were in the mouth of Radetzki, is not hidden the secret of a vain phantasmagoria.

When one speaks to the public of Lombardy, it invariably understands the provinces of Italy from the north to Piedmont. It is upon this error, or rather upon this abridged manner of expressing one-self, that the marshals and journalists of Austria speculate to give a change to opinion.

What is in reality the imperial fief so perfidiously designed under the name of Lombardy? Nothing but the duchy of Milan, which formerly comprised neither Verona, Brescia, Mantua, nor Bergamo; it was composed only of the towns and territories of Milan, Como, Lodi, Cremona, and Pavia, that is to say scarcely a fourth of the provinces which to-day are called the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

There is, therefore, a part even of Lombardy, properly so called, over which Austria has no other right except that exercised under the treaties of 1815. The care which she takes to refer to a more distant date shows well that she places no great confidence in the aspect of the present day, for that work of passionate partiality which was accomplished at Vienna on the morrow of our reverses.

As for the Venetian provinces, that again is another affair. Here, it is not alone France who contests the right of Austria, it is Lord Palmerston himself in one of those admirable despatches, of which we spoke the other day:—"The principle of prescription should not be favourable to Austria," says he, "for although she may carry it out in certain parts of Lombardy, which, as the Duchy of Milan, have for a long time been fiefs of the empire, the same principle would be boldly appealed against by the republic of Venice."

"This state has played a considerable *role* in history during nearly fourteen ages of liberty, whilst the title of possession of Austria only goes back to the treaty of Campo Formio by which Venice was handed over to her by General Bonaparte, and to the treaties of 1815, by which she was again put in possession.

Here is then an authority which we hope will not be contested, and which renders it indispensable for us to insist upon the point. Is it necessary now to recall all that was said upon the treaty of Campo Fornico?

The republic of Venice was then independent. She had been so for fourteen centuries; she found herself in a state of unarmed neutrality and had given no one a mission to make stipulations for her, no one, therefore, had a right to dispose of her, much less to give her a *coup de grace*. The treaty of Campo Formio is then, morally speaking, a nullity, it is a violation of the fundamental right of nations. By a natural consequence, therefore, the ulterior treaties in those clauses which confirm the illegitimate arrangements of Campo Formio, are struck with the same nullity.

This point deserves to be dwelt upon, first to show how curious were the combinations proposed in 1848 by which Austria would have abandoned Lombardy to preserve Venice, which is precisely the province over which she exercises the least right, afterwards to show the possible consequences of a policy more rational.

Venice is incomparably the most considerable and richest portion of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. She separates the German dominions of the house of Austria from the rest of Italy, and particularly from the famous fief of Lombardy, to such an extent that formerly when the Emperor wished to visit that state, he was obliged to demand from the Republic of Venice permission to cross its territory. One can understand, then, that Austria is more disposed to abandon that which she possesses in Lombardy than that which she possesses in Venice. But, since such is her interest, our's is naturally the contrary. It is thus that people reason, and in truth they do not reason badly.

First of all, diplomacy, armed or not, will find an advantage in placing itself upon the ground of right, of a right evident and imprescriptible which will give infinitely more authority to its words and weight to its acts.

Afterwards she will hold of more account than she has hitherto done, the veritable strategic conditions of Northern Italy. For the reasons which we have mentioned, and for others which all the world will understand by a simple inspection of the map, Venice, in the middle of its lagoons, is, as the illustrious Manin has said, the rampart of independence and the palladium of the liberties of Italy. Let a fleet then throw an army on her coasts, it is only by force of arms that Venice can become independent (for we doubt that Austria will allow Venice to be snatched from her by a Congress.) If Lombardy still remained a slave she would only be a possession useless and embarrassing for the House of Austria, which would hasten to get rid of her and would abandon her for a pecuniary indemnity.

In other terms, the conquest of Lombardy does not do away with the necessity of afterwards crossing the Adige and conquering, by fresh battles, the provinces of Venice. If, on the contrary, a commencement was made by seizing on Venice, and by throwing in such an army as would render itself masters of its provinces, one might dispense with attacking Austria in Lombardy, for there can be no doubt that she would then demand nothing better than to be allowed to retreat. For what could she do surrounded by enemies, without the permission of whom she could neither send reinforcements nor money? Thus policy, strategy, and justice command us to give more attention than has hitherto been done to Venice. Is it not rare good fortune, in international difficulties to have the best reasons to reclaim that which it is most important to obtain.

[The writer appears to underrate, considerably, the difficulty of the first step in his plan of conquest. A few years ago Venice was defended for twelve months by a handful of patriots against 40,000 Austrian troops. How long would the Austrians, with their enormous military resources, hold it against the French?]

## DESTRUCTIVE ENGINES OF WAR.

In a letter published on Thursday Dionysius Lardner makes the following remarks:—"The public attention having been recently invited to various expedients, chiefly mechanical, by which the destructive power of projectiles used in war can be augmented, it will not be considered inopportune to suggest to the authorities the advantages that may be derived from many chemical agents which, though sufficiently familiar in the laboratory, would, so far as I know, be altogether novel in the field or on the water. As the destructive power of such agents do not depend on any secret properties of their materials, and have, therefore no speculative or merely theoretical character, they may be deemed the more deserving of the attention of practical men. Hitherto the offensive engines of war destroy the enemy by mere mechanical effects, cutting or piercing vital parts, tearing off members, and destroying life either instantaneously, or disabling the enemy by maiming and mangling his body. The class of destructive agents to which I would now demand attention would produce totally different and much more destructive effects. If an objection to what I suggest be raised on the score of humanity, it may be answered by the fact, that in proportion as the destructive power of warlike agents has been augmented, the proportion of life lost in war has decreased. The invention of gunpowder has been the means of saving thousands, even millions of lives. Compounds are known in chemistry which, when exposed to the air, spontaneoulsly ignite, diffusing through the surrounding atmosphere gases, or vapours, of odours so insufferable, that men forced to respire them would be rendered utterly incapable of all effectual action. Shells charged with such compounds, exploding in the gunroom of a vessel, or anywhere between decks, would, without destroying life or limb, disable the enemy. Compounds having such properties are very numerous. But there are others of a much more formidable character which chemistry can readily supply. There are certain compounds called in chemistry by the not very euphonious name, 'kakodyles,' of which arsenic is one of the constituents, which, on exploding, not only diffuse exhalations which render the surrounding atmosphere so fetid as to be absolutely insufferable in respiration, but impart to it also qualities which are poisonous in the most deadly degree. These compounds being eminently volatile explode spontaneously when exposed to the air. In burning the metallic arsenic, one of their constituents, combining with the oxygen of the air, forms fumes of white arsenic, which, being diffused through the surrounding air, kills all who breathe it. What the effect of shells charged with such compounds would be, bursting in a ship, or within a besieged fort, or in the midst of closely packed ranks, need not be described. The chemist can supply many compounds, having these properties in different degrees. But the laboratory can furnish agents still more destructive. There are compounds into which the gas called cyanogen enters in combination with arsenic. A shell charged with such a compound upon exploding would produce terrible effects. The humidity with which the surrounding air is always more or less charged would be decomposed; its oxygen, combining with the arsenic, would form the vapour of arsenious acid, which is the subject commonly called arsenic, and known as a deadly poison, while the hydrogen, the other constituent of the decomposed moisture, combining with the cyanogen, would form the still more fearful poison called by chemists hydrocyanic acid, but more familiarly known to the public as prussic acid. Thus, by the explosion of such a shell the surrounding air would be instantly impregnated with the vapours of two of the most fearful poisons known in medicine. It is easy to perceive what formidable missiles might be produced by such shells thrown into towns or among crowded bodies of men from distances of six or eight miles by the artillery recently invented. Before such agents gunpowder would 'pale its ineffectual fires.'"

## THE ENGLISH GRAVEYARD AT LUCKNOW.

Mr. Russell, in his latest letter from Lucknow, describes the resting-place of the Europeans who lie buried there:—A monumental structure of stone, resembling a small church spire, within which will be placed a white marble tablet, has been erected in the open space between Niell's arch and the first archway of the Chenee bazaar, near the Kaiserbagh, to the Orrs, Sir M. Jackson, and others who were brutally murdered near the spot. Hodson's grave is an enclosure near the Martiniere. It is marked by a handsome monument, erected by his widow, with an inscription on a white marble tablet above the monument. In the inclosure of the Residency Church, now in ruins, rest the bodies of Sir Henry Lawrence and of those who fell in the defence, and subsequently. The churchyard is only too well filled. On entering, on the first tomb on the left, due east of the church, is inscribed, "Sacred to the memory of W. D. Bayley, Her Majesty's 38th Regiment, who died in the Imaumbarrah, at Lucknow, on the 23rd of August, aged 22. This tablet is erected by his brother officers." The second is a large slab without any name. The third is an obelisk uninscribed. The fourth, a handsome obelisk, is to "Cordelia Ellen, the beloved wife of Capt. Lancelot F. G. Thomas, Madras Artillery, who died during the siege of Lucknow, 16th July, 1857, aged 22 years. 'Those that seek me early shall find me.'" The fifth is a large slab, "Sacred to the memory of Sergt. W. Monks, 3rd Company, 8th Battalion, Royal Artillery, who departed this life, 13th of July, aged 39." The sixth, to J. Grant, Royal Sappers and Miners, died, April 25th; erected by No. 4 Company, Royal Engineers." The seventh, a wooden tablet, "In memory of a brother, E. Whaters, Her Majesty's 23rd, who died, April 23th, 1858. He lived, he loved, he died—a faithful soldier." The eighth, to "Sergeant Clayton Walmesley, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on the 5th of May." There are many graves without slabs or monuments of any kind, or with only rotting wooden tablets, with names just legible. "Duffac, Royal Artillery; Buden, Royal Artillery; Sarah Wilson, 5th Company, 13th Battalion, Royal Artillery, aged 34," &c. A handsome monument marks the grave of poor young Forster, who died of small pox after the fall of the place. It is inscribed "Sacred to the memory of W. F. G. Forster, Her Majesty's 18th Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, who died at Lucknow, 13th of May, 1858." Next is the tomb of Sapper John Pinn, erected by his comrades as a mark of respect." Close at hand is that of "C. E. Wynne, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, who died at Lucknow, 8th July, '58, aged 22." Further on that of "F. B. Macfarlane, 4th Company, Royal Engineers, 15th July, aged 30, erected by his comrades as a sincere token of esteem." Nearly in the centre of the ground is the monument of the gallant, accomplished, and lamented Fulton, inscribed thus, —"To the memory of Captain G. W. Fulton, Bengal Engineers, who was killed in the Residency, during the Siege of Lucknow, 18th of September, 1857, aged 32." Near him rests "H. J. Richards, Lieutenant Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who died at Lucknow, 28th March, aged 21." A little to the north of the church is the tomb of "James Ranald and Henry Burnard, the two infant sons of S. and Mary Martin, who died during the siege of the Residency in August, 1857,—'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not for their's is the kingdom of heaven." A fitting monument to an excellent officer is close to the church wall. It is inscribed as follows:—"Near this spot are interred the remains of J. S. Banks, Major, 33rd Native Infantry, who fell at Lucknow on the 21st July, 1857. 'I shall go to him, but He will not return to me.'" Heroes and statesmen lie thickly here, for the tomb of Henry Lawrence is beside us. The monument is not yet finished, and the inscription is not yet up, but a few yards further there is a large cenotaph "to the memory of Brigadier J. G. S. Neill, A.D.C. to the Queen, of Major Stephenson, C.B., Major Renaud, Captains Groom, Arnold, Richardson, Hargood, Lieutenant Dobbs, 16 Sergeants, 20 corporals, 4 drummers, and 270 privates of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, who fell during the suppression of the mutiny in Bengal. This monument is erected over the remains of Brigadier Neill by the surviving officers of the regiment as a mark of esteem for their old comrades, and in remembrance of their glorious example and noble deeds." The other graves in the yard are not covered with slabs or monuments.

## THE LATE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

*(From the Waterford Mail of Friday.)*

The greatest sympathy is felt for the noble marchioness in her bereavement, and the highest in the land have shown it. Her most gracious Majesty has shown that she is no less the Queen than the woman; and a telegraphic message was this day received from her Majesty, expressing condolence and sympathy for the bereaved widow, and inquiring how she was after the terrible shock. We understand she has spent some hours alone with the remains, and that God in his mercy vouchsafed tears. This opening of the fountains of grief may deaden the oppression of so sudden a stroke. Several of the tenantry were allowed to see their beloved landlord, whose noble form seems to be enjoying a placid repose, and looks as if he had sunk in a peaceful sleep. Intelligence of this sad event was conveyed by telegraph to his brother, the Rev. Lord John Beresford (now fourth Marquis of Waterford), to the Earl of Shrewsbury, his brother-in-law, and to Lady S. de Rothsay, mother to the Marchioness of Waterford. His brother arrived here by the mid-day train on yesterday (Thursday), and immediately proceeded to Curraghmore. Lady Stuart de Rothesay and Lord Ingestre arrived to-day by the steamer from Milford, and proceeded to Curraghmore at an early hour. The funeral is fixed for twelve o'clock on Wednesday next, at the family vault at Clonegam church yard, which is, it may be said, on the estate.

*(From Bell's Life of Sunday.)*

Filling, as the Marquis of Waterford did, such a conspicuous position in the sporting world of the United Kingdom, he is deserving of more than a passing notice in the columns of a journal like *Bell's Life*. The late marquis was born on the 26th of April 1811, and was the son of the second marquis of that name by the only daughter and heiress of the Earl of Tyrconnel, and received his education at Eton, where he rowed stroke to the Eight in one of the matches at Westminster, and at Oxford, where he displayed those attributes which on the outset of his career conferred upon him a degree of notoriety undesirable for a nobleman to attain, insomuch that it led to imitators in a lower grade of society, and the consequent deterioration of public morals. More than once his youthful escapades at the West End of the metropolis brought him under the notice of the authorities, and his frolics at Melton, where he created such a sensation by painting the toll-bar and other edifices, changing the sign boards of the inns, and stripping the street doors of their knockers, as well as applying some anniseed to the heels of the village doctor's hack, and hunting him with bloodhounds, cost him no small sum of money to compromise. But it was not only in this country that his high spirits led him into excesses, and brought him in contact with the civil authorities, for during an excursion in Norway, whilst playing some harmless joke upon a Norwegian peasant girl, he received such a blow from the truncheon of a native policeman, that his skull was severely fractured, and his life for some time despaired of. At Brussels, he alarmed his friends not a little by a threat to carry off the famous statue of the Mannikin, which is regarded in that city as a patron saint. The sober citizens of Southampton are not likely to forget one of his flitting visits through their town, as on awakening one fine morning from their slumbers they discovered the famous lions which ornament the Bar Gate, painted red and blue; and scarcely any place was sacred from the genius of mischief which at that time reigned paramount over him. Like Count D'Orsay, he was a leader of a certain set, and to be considered one of the "Waterford school" was, at that time, the ambition of a large number of the youthful scions of the aristocracy, and in certain circles "Waterford capes," pipes, hats, and other articles of apparel were all the rage. During this career, although he was profuse in his expenditure, and liberally patronised "The Turf, the Chase, and the Road," as well as the Ring and the Drama, his lordship never made any inroad on his fortune, and was remarkable for correctness in money matters. Inheriting such a station in life, and with such means at his command of being useful to society, his relatives beheld with regret his abilities thrown away, and his conduct, instead of being beneficial to his country, becoming a byeword for reproach, and a handle for those who wished to lower the aristocracy in the estimation of the million. Satiated at last with the follies of the day, he became alive to the truth of the maxim that property has its duties as well as its rights. His old haunts were forsaken, and he began to mix more among his own class, and the highest personage in the realm, as well as other members of the Royal family, hailing the salutary change, and desiring to encourage it, commanded him to their tables, and so prevented any further relaxation. In 1842 he was married at the Chapel Royal to the second daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, a lady who united to the rarest beauty the most exquisite female accomplishments, and every virtue that adorns the mind of a woman. Bold as she was considered at the time to risk her happiness with one who had but few antecedents to recommend him, it must in truth be added that never was the trite maxim of "a reformed rake making the best husband" better exemplified, for a more attached couple never existed. Shortly after their marriage the marchioness met with a frightful accident by being upset from her pony carriage when the marquis was driving her round the park at Curraghmore, he finding himself unable to hold the animals, and from the effects of the concussion her life was despaired of for a week, during the whole of which period her devoted husband never quitted her side; and it was supposed from the injury her constitution then received that no issue was ever born to them. Once settled on his estate at Curraghmore those high qualities which only required to be fostered to be brought out, displayed themselves to the fullest extent. To the improvement of his vast property he devoted himself most energetically, giving employment to the whole of his tenantry, and diffusing happiness among a people who had hitherto been strangers to nothing but oppression. Industrial schools were established by the marchioness, who knew no distinction of creed in the exercise of her charities, and the recipients of parochial relief had only themselves to thank for their position. In short, he set an example to Irish noblemen which is deserving of the highest encomium. The revenues from his estate he spent in no foreign capital in gratifying a vicious taste or pandering to morbid fancies, but in contributing to the moral welfare of those by whom he was surrounded, showing them that the interest of landlord and tenant in every country are inseparably bound up with each other, and thereby that absenteeism has been the sole cause of the retard in the progress of the prosperity of Ireland. So much for the late marquis in his domestic character; and now for a few observations upon him as a sportsman. Born almost on horseback, Lord Waterford when he "came out" took more to steeple chasing than to the Turf, the excitement of the former pursuit being more congenial with his daring spirit, and, although no fence was ever too high or brook too wide for him, he lacked that patience which is the first characteristic of a jockey to make him fit to compete with such artistes as Captain Becher and Messrs. Powell, Mason, and others who were then opposed to him. His first appearance in public was in the Great Aylesbury Steeple Chase in 1834, where he rode Lancet, who fell in the brook, and so satisfied was he that he had a better horse than the winner Vivian, that he challenged to run the latter with Cock Robin for a "thousand." This match came off a fortnight afterwards, over the stiffest part of the Market Harborough country, exciting intense interest in the sporting world; and, had the jockeys been changed, the result might have been different, as the captain only won by his fine riding. In 1836 he came out again at Aylesbury, in the heavy weight race, and got third, with Yellow Dwarf, to Saladin and Vivian, and at Warwick he was in his old place with him to Flacrow; and at Dunchurch and Leamington he got the barren honours of a "situation" with Cock Robin and Monarch. The above were his "cracks" at that period, but he subsequently distinguished himself at Eglinton Park with Blueskin by winning two steeple chases with him in one day. On the English Turf his colours—light blue and black cap—were not seen until 1836, when he came out at the Croxton Park Meeting with Tommy Tickle, Miss Chance, and Fop, and to this and the Eglinton Park Meeting he confined himself for some time to riding his own horses, and competing for the honours of victory with his contemporaries, Lord Macdonald, Lord Eglinton, the late Sir Frederick Johnstone, Mr. Gilmour, and the late Captain Pettat.—The first animal, in the shape of a racehorse, that he may be said to have possessed was Wolf Dog, whom he shared with Mr. G. H. Moore, and except the Brighton Stakes, which he won in 1851 with Lord George, he could boast of no other triumph of consequence. Being under an impression that Robertson had not done him sufficient justice in the Goodwood Stakes with Duc an Durras, he discharged him on the spot at Brighton, after riding the same horse for the Grand Stand Plate, in which he lost one of his stirrup leathers; and Robert I'Anson, who then trained for him, deeming his lordship's decision a hard one, resigned at the same time, and was succeeded shortly afterwards by Richard Prince, formerly of New Market, who had charge of his stud until about twelve months back, when Wetherall, formerly private trainer to Mr. Worthington, replaced him. Soon after taking up his residence in Ireland he became the munificent patron of the Turf in both its branches, entering at first more particularly into the pastime most indigenous to the soil. In 1841 the noble marquis made his *debut* at the Curragh, when he ran Redwing, a recent purchase from John Maher, Esq., for a small handicap on the Peel course, in which he proved successful over his quondam stable companion Falcon, and three or four others of very moderate pretensions. In the succeeding year he pulled off three events with Redwing, The Fairy (a neat two-year-old filly, by Rockingham,) and Firefly. In 1843 his lordship's stud came under the management of the late Mr. L. Byrne, who had been previously trainer to Charles Gardiner, Esq., of Mountjoy Forest, and more recently to Mr. T. Ferguson, of Rossmore Lodge, from whose service he retired to enter into that of the marquis. Fourteen horses carried the "light blue" throughout the season with rather chequered success, Blueskin, who suffered a succession of defeats from Regulator, Brunette, and Brin, getting only one winning chalk to his name for the New Melton Stakes at Caher, wherein his three antagonists were severally floored by falls. The Fairy, and the neat racing-like but roguish Henry were the only others that distinguished themselves, the latter winning the Handicap and Queen's Plate at Bellewstown. In the succeeding year Blueskin, ridden by his trainer, again pulled off the Great New Melton Stakes, and subsequently the principal event at Dungarvan. On the flat the stable was well served by The Condor, a fine strapping colt by Economist, who carried off the Wellingtons in April, and the day following defeated Mickey Free and seven others for the Queen's Guineas. At the June meeting he ran a close second for the Kirwan Stakes to wheel, notwithstanding his falling lame in the race, and from which he never afterwards recovered sufficiently to be put in training. In '45 his lordship purchased King Dan, then five years old, from the late Mr. Watts, at a high figure, which he amply repaid before the close of the year by winning the October Kirwans, the Challenge and the Curragh Cesarewitch. He also added Coranna to his stud, who ran indifferently, but with the performance of Smike (a game son of St Nicholas) Firefly, and Henry, he had every right to be satisfied, as among them they scored thirteen winning races. The season of 1846 proved unfortunate to the Curraghmore stable, which was not to be wondered at when such constellations appeared as Chanticleer, Burgundy, Caurouch, &c., paling all the lesser stars, and 1847 passed also away without at all retrieving the fortunes of the stable. The addition of Postillion to the stud in 1848 proved of little advantage, the same ill luck continuing, and at the close of the year, Mr. Byrne, much to the chagrin of the noble marquis, resigned his trust, having purchased Mountjoy Lodge, at the Curragh, where he became a public trainer. He was succeeded at Curraghmore by Mr. R. I. Anson—a very happy selection, as evidenced by the great success that immediately followed his engagement. In 1849 he brought out no less than twelve winners, carrying off the Anglesey stakes with Queen Margaret, besides putting in a successful claim to six of her Majesty's plates with brother to Rat-trap, Cracow, Postillion, and modesty. In the steeple chase field he was well represented by Sir John, who won the Great Autumn Steeple Chase at Liverpool, beating Vain Hope, The Doctor, The Victim, and a large field besides. Taking "fortune at the flood," the noble marquis in 1850 added to his stud the two finest horses then in Ireland, or perhaps we might say in the United Kingdom—Lord George, by Economist dam by Alcaston (son of Filho) out of Elmina, by Emilius, and Duc-an Durras, one of the few progeny of the generally unprolific, but high-bred Molyneux, with both of which he had a marked success. In 1851 the stable was in great force, not only at home but in England. At the Curragh April Meeting, though defeated by Roller for the Madrids, Kick-up-the-Dust later in the year showed her staying qualities by winning two of her Majesty's Plates and the Royal Whip, over the course. Augustine (afterwards Jean du Quesne) won the second class of the Madrids, and Lancaster, Duc-and-Durras, The Marquis of Carrabas, Captain Grant, and others pulled through in several engagements. In England Kick-up-the-Dust won the Grosvenor Stakes and Queen's Plate, and Roller the Citizens' Guineas at Chester, where Duc-an-Durras, though trusted in a large stake in the Cup, got up badly. He partly retrieved his lost laurels by running forward in the Goodwood Stakes, won by Backbiter, whilst Lord George ran into the third place for the Stewards' Plate, won by Loadstone. Subsequently both ran at Brighton, where Lord George won the Stakes, and the equivocal performance of Duc-an-Durras, in the Grand Stand Plate, created no little discontent, occasioning the dismissal of H. Robertson, his lordship's engaged jockey, whereupon Mr. R. I'Anson also retired from the service of the marquis, who, however, soon found a successor in Mr. R. Prince. The year 1852 saw his lordship still in the ascendant, with a stud, comprising Lord George, Duc-an-Durras, The Marquis (purchased from Mr. Watts), Redmond O'Hanlon (purchased from Mr. Dunne), Cock-crow, Sharavogue, Kick up the Dust, Augustine, Lancaster, Roller, and several two year olds, besides the cross-country performers, Warner and The Hero, who placed to their joint credit thirty-three races in Ireland and three in England, where Lancaster won the Chesterfield Stakes, Sharavogue the Citizens' Guineas, and The Marquis the Dee Stand Cup, all at Chester. Same year, at Epsom, his lordship purchased Barbarian for 1,000 guineas, immediately after his running second for the Derby, intending by his aid to add the Royal Hunt Cup to his buffet at Curraghmore, a feat he was unable to accomplish, owing to his falling lame in the race. In the year '53 and '54 his lordship had an average success, but the wretched performance of all Seahorse's progeny in the following year reduced his winnings within a very small compass. Early in 1856 he purchased Angelica, by Sweetmeat, who won both classes of the Madrids, but subsequently falling amiss she never afterwards recovered, and died in the following autumn, leaving a very sorry lot in Cheerful Horn, Surprise, and The Hawk to sustain the honour of his stable. The year 1857 proved even more unfortunate than 1855 from the same reason—the failure of Seahorse's and the rather indifferent running of Barbarian's stock. In the peformance of the stud last year—under the careful training of Mr. W. Weatherell—there was, however, a marked improvement, his lordship heading the list of winners with a credit of 2,344 sovs. to his name. Some idea of the blow inflicted on the turf by the decease of the lamented nobleman may be gathered from the fact that it makes void no fewer than 152 nominations in Ireland and nine in England, which latter include five entries for the Derby and four for the Oaks of 1860.

## ANALYSIS OF THE LATE DIVISION.

In the division on Friday morning the names of twenty-three Liberals, of whom the following eight are Irish members, voted with the Government:—J. Blake, G. Bowyer, J. Brady, M. E. Corbally, Sir R. Ferguson, E. M'Evoy, J. F. Maguire, and Sir. D. Norreys. The following Irish members were amongst the thirty gentlemen absent:—Captain Ellis, Kilkenny; J. Kirk, Newry; Sir T. O'Brien, Cashel; Colonel White, Longford; P. M'Mahon, Wexford; N. Power, Waterford; and Right Hon. J. A. Wynne, Sligo. The absentees, with the four tellers and the Speaker, make up the full roll of the present house, namely, 656. The two ex-Cabinet Ministers, Messrs. Walpole and Henley, voted against the resolution; Mr. Roebuck decided, after all, to cast in his lot with the bulk of his party. The activity of Col. Taylor's whip is shown by the fact that only seven Conservatives proper, and of these three are known to be suffering from indisposition, were away at the time the division was taken.

Murderous Assault near Bradford.—On Thursday morning, a deperate and murderous assault was made upon Mr. Thomas Booth, a manufacturer, who rents part of Terry's mill, Dudley Hill, near Bradford, by a miner, named Timothy Stocks, residing in Tong-street, under the following circumstances:—The wife of Stocks was in Mr. Booth's employ, but, contrary to law, had left her work unfinished. Mr. Booth remonstrated, and she promised to return and work it out on Thursday morning, but failed in her promise; and when Mr. Booth inquired the reason why, she sent back word that he was to go to her house, in a locality known by the name of Stead's Houses, and she would explain. He accordingly went, but had no sooner entered the house than her husband rushed from behind a door, or some other hiding-place, with a life-preserver, or some such weapon, in his hand, which he used with terrible violence upon Mr. Booth's face, breaking the bridge of his nose, and otherwise shockingly disfiguring it. Mr. Booth succeeded in wrenching the weapon from his grasp, when his wife coolly handed him the poker, with which to continue the attack. Ultimately Mr. Booth escaped, covered with blood, from the den of the conspirators. Both husband and wife are still at large.—*Manchester Examiner.*

Enlargement of Paris and Vienna.—There is now a plan in project for enlarging Paris, by removing the barriers of Paris to the outer fortifications, the addition thereby made to the city and to the city's revenues being immense, and lending itself to every conceivable plan of beautification. This is analogous to the extension of Vienna, which has been announced. The builder of those fortifications, who fancied himself securing his security and that of his capital by their erection, little dreamed how, and by whom, they would be turned to account, but such is the fate of—builders!

## Assize Intelligence.

### THE RIBBON CASE.

In Saturday's number of the Irish Times we announced the disagreement of the Jury in the case of the thirteen men charged with Ribbonism at the Antrim Assizes, and the fact of the jury having been locked up until next (Saturday) morning.

Belfast Saturday.—His Lordship Baron Fitzgerald took his seat in Court this morning, at half-past nine, when he directed the jury, which had been locked up all night, to be called into court.

On their appearance, the Clerk of the Crown called over their names.

Deputy Clerk of the Crown—Gentlemen have you agreed to a verdict?

Foreman—No; we are the same as last night.

His Lordship—Well, gentlemen, is there any probability of your agreement?

Foreman—Not at all, sir.

His Lordship—Mr. Joy, I hardly see any use in keeping the jury locked up any longer. It is a misdemeanour.

Mr. Joy—Mr. Robinson and Sir Thomas Staples will be here in a few minutes, my lord.

His Lordship—You have not agreed as to any count in the indictment?

Foreman—No, my lord.

His Lordship—Nor with regard to any of the prisoners?

Foreman—No, my lord; we are just the same as we were last night.

His Lordship—Well, perhaps you will retire for a few minutes, gentlemen. [After they had retired, his lordship, addressing Mr. Robinson, said] Mr. Robinson, the jury have disagreed, and the foreman says there is no chance of their agreement—not the slightest probability.

Mr. Robinson—Under these circumstances, I don't think there would be any use in keeping the jury any longer.

His Lordship thought that, as the crime with which the prisoners were charged was only a misdemeanour, there could be no objection to the discharging of the jury.

Mr. Robinson—No, my lord. We consent to their discharge now, and ask you to fix Tuesday morning next for the re-trial of the prisoners.

Mr. Rea—That is an application which I will oppose.

His Lordship—What do you oppose, Mr. Rea?

Mr. Rea—I thought, your lordship, that Mr. Robinson said he intended to put the traversers on trial a second time, on Tuesday next.

His Lordship—I cannot hinder the new trial. If you have any objection to it, however, I will receive it at the proper time.

Mr. Rea—My lord, I am the only person here on behalf of the prisoners. My counsel, Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Hamill, have returned me their briefs. The money collected for the defence of the prisoners is exhausted, and the prisoners cannot be prepared for their trial at the present commission. If the trial goes on it must be undefended.

His Lordship—What you want is an adjournment of the trial. You must show some grounds for that, at the proper time, by affidavit,

Mr. Rea—I take it for granted that your lordship, as every other judge, will not be coerced by the Crown. It is an application upon which you can exercise your own discretion.

His Lordship—It is not at my discretion, Mr. Rea. The Crown have a perfect right to fix the trial for any day they think proper. I cannot postpone the trial unless reasonable grounds are shown by affidavit.

Mr. Rea—Well, I will make an affidavit, and show good grounds for the adjournment.

Mr. Robinson—As you have fixed Tuesday for the trial, perhaps your lordship will order them to give us a copy of the affidavit, and have it argued on Monday morning, at the sitting of the court.

His lordship agreed.

Mr. Rea—Very well, my lord, I will undertake to make a motion on Monday morning, by affidavit, and I am quite sure your lordship will give it your attentive consideration.

His Lordship—I am bound to hear it. I am bonnd to hear any application of the kind, but really I think there should be no further discussion on the matter now.

His Lordship then discharged the jury.

### (BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

Belfast Monday, 12 o'clock.—Mr. Rea's application for a postponement of the Illegal Society Trials has not been made up to this hour, and will not till the close of a trial for homicide, now in progress. The Attorney-General is expected here by mail train at 1.35 p.m., and he will prosecute to-morrow. Mr. Rea will defend the prisoners without the assistance of counsel.

Belfast, Monday Evening. 4. 4.

To-day before four o'clock, the Attorney-General, who had arrived by the mail train, appeared in the criminal court, and with reference to the affidavit of Mr. Rea for postponement of the secret society trials, opposed such a step. Mr. Rea rose to make the motion; the Attorney-General protested against an attorney making a motion. Baron Fitzgerald, after a long argument, declined to hear Mr. Rea. That gentleman then said he knew his course, and was determined to withdraw from the defence altogether. It was then arranged that Baron Fitzgerald should read the affidavit, and give his decision in the morning. Baron Fitzgerald having read the document, said that so far he did not see reason to alter the arrangement for going on with the trial in the morning but he would receive further affidavits if necessary. It may be very fairly assumed that the trial will proceed in the morning, and that Mr. Rea will withdraw from the defence.

The Illegal Society Prosecutions in Belfast.—We understand that a letter has been received by the authorities from the Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.), intimating that he may be expected in Belfast in time to conduct the second trial of the persons charged with being members of a secret and illegal society in Belfast, which will take place on to-morrow morning, should Mr. Rea not succeed in his motion for postponement, which is fixed for argument this morning. The Solicitor-General (Mr. George, Q.C.) is at present in Dublin, and it is rumoured that he will accompany the Attorney-General to Belfast on this occasion.—*Belfast Whig of yesterday.*

### CORPORATION—Yesterday.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday in the City Hall. There was a large attendance of members—

The Lord Mayor in the chair.

A report was brought up from a committee recommending that a fire-escape should be purchased and given in charge to the police. It was stated that it would require a crew of men to work it.

The report was adopted after some discussion, in which several members urged that there should be a second fire-escape for the north side of the city, or that the one ordered should be placed in a more central position than that intended, namely, the horse police-barrack in Kevin Street.

There was a protracted discussion as to whether or not the Corporation should continue their litigation with the Right Hon. Mr. Sydney Herbert, to compel him to pay as rent, and not as a gratuity, a sum of £10 a-year to the Corporation for the Baggotrath estate, held by the right hon. gentleman. It was recommended in a report from the Law Committee that the litigation should be continued, because the Corporation had a clear right to the £10 a year as landlords, and that the offer to pay the money in any other form should not be accepted. There were several divisions upon the subject, and it was finally resolved by a majority of one that the committee should reconsider their report.

### BANK OF IRELAND.

The election of governor and deputy governor of the Bank for the ensuing year was held yesterday, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—Charles Halliday, Esq., Governor; Henry Roe, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

Gallant Conduct.—A Cape of Good Hope paper, of the 12th February, records the following gallant conduct performed by a midshipman and two seamen of the Boscawen:—"While the ship was beating up to the anchorage in Simon's Bay, during a furious wind from the south-east, and in a heavy head sea, a seaman named Hill, was knocked overboard by the main-sheet. Two of his shipmates, Bates and Thoms, with Mr. Chapman, a midshipman, who is only about sixteen years of age, and has not been in the service more than eighteen months, immediately leaped over the side to endeavour to save Hill, but the gallant efforts of the three volunteers were of no avail. The unfortunate man must have been stunned by the blow, for he appears to have sunk like a stone, and went down before Mr. Chapman could reach him, although he dived within two yards of where the poor fellow fell in. The noble conduct of this brave youth is deserving the best acknowledgment the service can bestow on him, and we hope he will not be unrewarded for it."

A Curious and Fortunate Discovery.—A few days ago a curious and opportune discovery was made by a man named Jenkins, a soda-water maker, residing in Worcester Street, Gloucester. He had unfortunately got behind with his rent, and owed his landlord some £30, and Jenkins resolved to sell off his goods to pay this. Among his furniture was an old-fashioned bureau that had been in his family for many years, it having come into his possession through his wife's father. This article, it had been arranged, was to be reserved for the landlord, and, in getting it ready for removal, Jenkins saw what appeared to be a secret drawer, which he contrived to get open, when his eyes were gladdened by the discovery of a bag containing 100 spade guineas, almost as bright as when first coined. This money had been doubtless hoarded up by some old member of the family. The lucky discovery caused the finder's wife to faint, but luckily stopped the sale and saved the furniture.

Sailing of the Prince Albert.—The sailing of the Prince Albert, from Galway to New York, has been fixed for Saturday morning next, the 9th inst.

Skating in April.—The *Scotsman* of Saturday states that a party of the Drumdryan Curling Club met on their pond near Edinburgh, on Friday last, and amused themselves in skating for three hours.

### CITY SESSIONS—Yesterday.

The Right Hon. the Recorder sat yesterday in the Court-house, Green-street, for the trial of prisoners.

Edward D. Snow was indicted for uttering a forged cheque on the National Bank for £16 5s., in the name of Charles Walshe.

Mr. White proved that the prisoner produced the cheque to him for the purpose of having it cashed, and on making inquiry, at the National Bank he ascertained there were no funds to meet the cheque.

Mr. C. Fitzgerald, who appeared for the accused, contended there was no evidence to sustain the prosecution. No one connected with the National Bank was produced to show that there were really no funds to meet the cheque, and it might be that there were funds when the cheque was drawn, and that they had been drawn out before the cheque in question was presented.

His Lordship was of opinion that such might be the case, and directed a verdict of acquittal.

The court having disposed of some trifling cases, adjourned till the 3rd of May.

## Police Intelligence.

### HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Extensive Fraud.—John Gamble, foreman tailor, in the employ of Messrs. Thompson and Son, army clothiers, Gracechurch-street, London, was charged at the instance of his employers, with having defrauded them to a large amount.

It appears that Messrs. Thompson and Son, in fulfilment of their contract, employed a number of tailors at the various barracks, and the accused has been foreman of those so engaged at the Richmond Barracks; that he had been furnished by the Quartermaster (Mr. M'Beigh), to whom the cloth had been entrusted, with a certain quantity to supply the requirements of the men, and that there was lately found a deficiency of upwards of £350 in the value of the clothes supplied by prisoner, compared with the value of the cloth furnished to him. On his arrest a sum of £350 was found in his possession.

In defence it was stated that it was a case of breach of trust between master and servant; but the erasure (which appeared quite plain in prisoner's book) brought home to the prisoner, in the opinion of the magistrate, a charge of embezzlement.

The case was remanded for a week, the magistrate (Mr. Magee) refusing to allow any portion of the money found on the prisoner to be given up to him in the mean time.

Violent Assault.—John Ferguson was charged by Mrs. Elizabeth Dunne, of 111, Francis-street, with violently assaulting her husband, Joseph Dunne, on Friday evening, in a public-house in Lower Bridge-street. The two men went into drink together, and having quarrelled, the prisoner assaulted Dunne in a violent manner by kicking and otherwise ill-using him. From the result of the beating it was found necessary to remove Mr. Dunne to the Richmond Hospital, where he at present lies. The prisoner was taken to the hospital, where he was identified as the man who inflicted the injuries.

Remanded.

Wm. Carroll pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing four calico sheets on Saturday evening, from the rere of the house, 73, Cook-street, where they were out bleaching. A little girl named Caroline Moore deposed to seeing the prisoner take the sheets from the line.

Sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Anthony McCullagh was charged by Michael J. Brennan, hall-porter, at the City Hall, with having been found concealed on the basement part of the City Hall premises, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of committing a felony. When discovered by the porter he coolly stated that he was looking about for something to eat, and that he was a sailor and entertained no idea of felony. He subsequently stated he was a labourer, and gave as his residence three places, at none of which he was known.

He was ordered to find bail or be imprisonsd for seven days.

### CAPEL-STREET OFFICE.

An Ingenious Swindler.—An elderly man dressed as a farmer, and who gave his name as James Foley, was brought up in custody of Sergeant Grant, of the B division, on a charge of swindling. Mr. Patrick Lee foreman to Mr. Lee, tailor and draper of Dame-street, deposed that in the month of September last the prisoner came into his brother's shop, and represented himself to be a servant in the employment of the Earl of Clanricarde or Lord Dunkellin, (could not say which), and stated he was authorized by his master to get two suits of livery clothing for which his master would pay on the following morning, at Morrisson's Hotel, in Dawson-street. After inspecting the stock in the shop for some time, he fixed upon a brown beaver cloth mantle, which he tried on, and agreed to pay for himself. He stated that he had no money about him, but that if witness went with him to the Prince of Wales' Hotel in Sackville-street, he would pay him. Witness did so, and the prisoner left the mantle at the hotel, and stated he wanted to get change of a £5 note. The prisoner went into the Ship tavern in Lower Abbey-street, but could not obtain the change there. Without paying witness, he asked him would he show him the theatre, as he was a stranger in Dublin. They proceeded together to the Queen's Theatre, where the prisoner managed to make his escape. Mr. Lee then perceiving that he had been swindled, went with great haste to the hotel, but the prisoner had been too fast for him, inasmuch as he was at the hotel and carried off the mantle, which was value for £3. He was also charged by Mr. Edward Connell, harness-maker, 148, Great Britain-street, with defrauding him of 5s., and also for obtaining a whip from him, value 5s., under false pretences. It appeared the prisoner came into Mr. Connell's shop and stated he was the servant of a gentleman, named Valentine O'Connor, of 7, Mountjoy-square, and that his master sent him for Mr. Connell to come and inspect some harness which he wished to have repaired. He selected a whip which he took with him, stating his master would pay for it. Mr. Connell accordingly sent one of his men with the prisoner for the purpose of inspecting the harness. Immediately after leaving the shop he returned and asked Mr. Connell for the loan of five shillings, as he wanted to purchase some goods for his master with it. Mr. Connell thinking all was right, gave the five shillings. The prisoner and Mr. Connell's man went together to Mountjoy-square, where the prisoner adroitly managed to escape, leaving the man who was to inspect the harness to discover that there was no Mr. Valentine O'Connor of 7, Mountjoy-square.

The prisoner was remanded.

Attempted Suicide.—A woman named Catherine M'Loughlin was charged by Constable Tracy, 159 C, with having attempted to commit suicide while confined as a prisoner in one of the cells of Sackville-lane station. She was endeavouring to strangle herself by tying a stocking tightly round her neck.

Ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for six days.

Mary Tully was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for smashing glass in Sackville-lane police station.

### COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE.

Anne Fitzgerald pleaded "Guilty" to a charge preferred against her by Police-constable Casey, 180 B, of stealing, at City-quay, two stone of coal from the schooner Jane, of Maryport, on yesterday morning, between five and six o'clock.

Sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Thomas Barber was fined 5s., for wantonly knocking at doors in Holles-street on Sunday night, to the disturbance of the inhabitants.

John Carroll was fined 10s. for disorderly conduct and assaulting the police in York-street on Sunday evening.

Two young men, who gave their names as Henry Meagher, of Bloomfield, South Circular-road, and James Thompson, of 3, Burlington-road, were brought up in custody of Police-constables 84 and 120 B, charged with having conducted themselves in a riotous and disorderly manner in the top gallery of the Theatre Royal, on Saturday evening, and with having thrown orange peels into the pit, much to the inconvenience of the audience. The charge against the prisoners having been sustained in evidence, they were asked what they had to say in their defence. They replied that they did not mean any harm, and that they threw the orange peel out of joke.

Mr. Stronge said that such jokes were productive of much discomfort to the greater portion of the audience. He felt that to parties in the position in society occupied by the prisoners, it was punishment sufficient to stand in the dock before him. He hoped that such conduct would not be repeated, and under all the circumstances he would discharge them with a caution.

The prisoners were accordingly discharged.

Landed Estates Court.—William Cary E. Dobbs, Esq., Q.C., has been appointed one of the judges of the Landed Estates Court, in the room of the late Judge Martley. The new judge is a distinguished scholar and a man of bland and courteus manners, and is, in fact, in every way qualified for the high office to which his merits have raised him. By the elevation of Mr. Dobbs to the bench a vacancy occurs in the representation of Carrickfergus, for which borough Mr. Dobbs was returned at the last general election in opposition to Mr. M'Donagh, Q.C.—*Evening Mail.*

Emigration.—The stream of emigration flows westwards again. Numbers are leaving their Irish homes for American ones. During the last week or more, the public cars from this town to Sligo—three running up and down every day—have been very generally crowded with emigrants, who go to that port *en route* for Liverpool. Some days these public cars do not accommodate the people emigrating. Private cars have to be called into requisition—a circumstance that, we think, did not take place for some years back. The leave-taking with friends, who are left behind, is sometimes most affecting. Crowds attend them, and the cars are often considerably delayed while a sincere adieu is spoken, amid many tears. The emigrants are principally young people of both sexes, which makes the matter more sorrowful. Not for several years do we recollect of such a stream of people passing through this town for America.—*Connaught Watchman.*

Messrs. A. and C. Black are preparing for the press a new edition of the Waverley Novels, in neat foolscap octavo size, with bold new type, clean white paper, and a profusion of pretty wood-cut illustrations; just the shape and quality of book which Johnson recommended for the fire-side, and Scott delighted to read as he went about. This edition will appear in monthly instalments and consist of forty-eight volumes.—*Athenæum.*

## The Drama, Music, &c.

It had long been suspected that those costly dramatic spectacles, the Shakesperian revivals, on which Mr. Charles Kean lavished so much taste and treasure, could not be remunerative, however highly patronized. Mr. Kean, in his public appeal, more than confirms the calculation. "It would," says Mr. Kean, "have been impossible on my part to gratify my enthusiastic wishes in the illustration of Shakespeare, had not my previous career as an actor placed me in a position of comparative independence with regard to speculative disappointment. Wonderful as have been the yearly receipts, yet the vast sums expended—sums, I have every reason to believe, not to be paralleled in any theatre of the same capability throughout the world—make it advisable that I should now retire from the self-imposed responsibility of management, involving such a perilous outlay; and the more especially, as a building so restricted in size as the Princess's renders any adequate return utterly hopeless."

Mr. Gye commenced his opera campaign on Saturday evening at the Royal Opera, Haymarket, with "Il Trovatore," to introduce Madame Lotti della Santa, and Signor de Bassini, instead of Signor Graziani. The double engagement of the latter baritone will possibly be argued out in a court of law.

In taking leave of the public Miss L. Pyne and Mr. Harrison announced, the other evening, that a new English opera, by Messrs. Fitzball and Wallace, has been secured for their autumn campaign at Covent Garden. Their past season, it was stated, had been successful.

The Italian Opera in Paris will now shortly close, after Signor Tamberlik has given a few representations there.—Signor Mario's *Don Giovanni* has not satisfied the cognoscenti.—Mozart's great opera was performed disastrously ill. It was found necessary at the eleventh hour to replace Madame Penco by Madame Persiani, whose stage days are surely over—Mesdames Frezzolini and Guerrabella are pronounced as unequal to the two other leading parts.—The latest notices from Paris announce the engagement of Madame Castellan to sing with Signor Tamberlik—a comment on the plight of the company needless to be dwelt on.—It is said that *carte blanche* has been offered to Signor Mario with a view of seducing him to take an engagement at the *Grand Opera*, to sing in a new work by Prince Joseph Poniatowski. This he has refused.—Paris papers announce that Dr. Liszt is coming thither shortly to give a concert or concerts. Madame Ristori has arrived in Paris. French theatrical journals mention that a small new opera is to be given at Orleans, composed by two artists of the town. Miss Whitty, the young English lady has been singing on the stage at Siena,—the papers assure us, with great success. Miss Whitty is daughter of Mr. Whitty, proprietor of the *Liverpool Journal*, and sister of the clever author of "Stranger in the Gallery," and several other graphic sketches. Mdlle. Piccolomini is shortly expected from America, and the journals announce that Mr. Lumley is about to take her and the other singers, to whom he is still bound by engagements, on a concert tour.

There are tidings from Germany of a new oratorio, "Abraham," by Herr Blumner,—and of a "David," by Herr Reissiger, performed at Leipsic, on Ash-Wednesday. In that town, two, Madame de Böck (Schröder-Devrient that was) has been singing again.

### TRADE OF BELFAST.

General business in Belfast for the past month has been very dull. At several of the wholesale warehouses transactions did not come up to the average even of the same period of last year, and, when the effects of the panic were still visible in every department of trade. We have, however, to report steady employment at all the principal sources of industry; and, with the healthy influences of cheap food and prosperous finances, there is little fear of a very large business being done, now that the stirring portion of the spring season is at hand, and that all the elements of prosperity are in liberal supply. Building enterprise shows signs of reanimation. There are fewer houses unlet within the limits of the borough than has been known for several years past, and the demand for a certain class of dwellings begins to run beyond the supply.—*Northern Whig.*

Steam Communication between Belfast and New York.—The City of Manchester steamer arrived in Belfast on Saturday from Liverpool. This vessel is intended to inaugurate a new line of ocean steamers between Europe and America, the starting points being New York and the capital of Ulster. The new line of steamers will consist of the City of Manchester, the City of Baltimore, the City of Washington, the Kangaroo, and the Vigo, the property of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company. The City of Manchester, the first vessel of the new line, will also be the first steamship that ever sailed direct to New York, or any other American port. She was built on the Clyde about eight years ago. Her extreme length from stem to stern is over 300 feet, and her breadth about 45 feet. She is propelled by two condensing engines, collectively of 500-horse power, and is built in water-tight compartments. Her registered tonnage is 2,109 tons, but she is capable of carrying a considerably weightier cargo.

Loss of Vessels and Seamen in the North Sea.—Shields, Thursday Night.—The weather during the past forty-eight hours has undergone a remarkable change. Last night we had snow, and the frost was more intense than we have experienced this winter. The wind being from the east, has brought a considerable fleet of vessels from the north of Europe. About two o'clock this morning, a Norwegian brig, in entering the Tyne, drove on the hard sand, and struck against the south pier, carrying away some of the gearing of the works. It was feared that the vessel would upset, and drown the crew, but the Tyne pilots got the life-boat out, and gallantly rescued them. The vessel will be a wreck. We have received intelligence to-day that the brig Old Rapp, belonging to Sunderland, has foundered off Heligoland, and drowned all her unfortunate crew. We have not received particulars. The brig Blackstone, of this port, has also foundered off the same place, but her crew saved themselves in their boats. Mr. Swan, mate of the Ann Proud, has also been blown overboard on his passage to Amsterdam, and drowned. The weather remains very cold.

The Effect of a Kiss.—Rather an old story comes to us fresh from Paris. An amateur of the violoncello once played before Rossini with such fire and soul, that the great *maestro*, in the middle of the performance, rushed at the player, and rapturously kissed him on the forehead. "Since that time," says the triumphant scraper of catgut to a friend, "I have never washed that spot." The mystery is solved why the *artistes* are many of them so dirty—they have been kissed by Rossini.

A Hail Storm in India.—A private letter from Benares, dated 13th February, states that that station was visited the preceding evening by one of the most terrific storms ever remembered even by that undoubted authority "the oldest inhabitant." For three hours hail rain, thunder, and lightning reigned supreme, and as all the buildings are tiled, the state of the interiors of bungalows may be imagined. The hailstones are said to have averaged the size of hens' eggs, and several weighed three and a-half tolahs. Great damage was done throughout the station to furniture, books, bedding, &c. The roads were strewed with leaves from the trees, and dead birds, even vultures falling victims to the force with which the hailstones fell.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

### BIRTHS.

Carsher—April 2, at 76, Talbot-street, the wife of Edward Carsher, Esq., solicitor, of a son.

Disney—March 30, at Tralee Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Wm. H. Disney, Rector of Ballymacelligott, of a son.

Dill—February 13, at King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Dill, Royal Engineers, of a son.

Eccles—March 31, at Drogheda, the wife of the Rev. John Eccles, of a daughter.

Gilmore—March 31, at Bellaghy House, the wife of Thomas Spotswood Gilmore, Esq., of a son.

Lilburn—April 1, at Dromore, the wife of Mr. Samuel Lilburn, merchant, of a daughter.

Lovel—March 29, at Gillingham, Kent, the wife of Major Lovel, Royal Engineers of a daughter.

Mooney—March 30, at Eveningside, Torquay, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Mooney, of a daughter.

Pears—February 24, at Ootacamund, Neilgherry-hills, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Pears, of a son.

Raynes—April 5, at Vavasour-square, the wife of F. Y. M. Raynes, Esq., late of her Majesty's 63rd Regiment, of a daughter.

Russell—April 3, at Cambridge-terrace, Rathgar, the lady of J. Forbes Russell, Esq., of a daughter.

Sarsfield—March 31, at Doughcloyne, the wife of Dominick R. P. Sarsfield, Esq., Captain N.C. Rifles, of a daughter.

White—On the 1st instant, at the Grange, Raheny, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Luke White, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

Forsyth and Cinnamond—March 29, at Muckamore Church, by the Rev. Edward Maguire, William J. Forsyth, son of the late William Forsyth, Esq., Wellington-place, Belfast, to Sarah, daughter of Lieutenant Cinnamond, R.M., Spring-hill, Antrim.

Patton and Desouche—In Alleghany City, U. S., by the Rev. D. G. Bradford, Mr. Samuel Patton, of Pittsburgh, Penn., to Cecilia Anne, daughter of Mr. Louis H. Desouche, of Dublin.

Quigley and Logan—March 31, at Coleraine, by the Rev. J. M'Donnell, Mr. Andrew Quigley, Belraugh, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. John Logan, Lock, Coleraine.

### DEATHS.

Congreve—March 29, at Nice, Anna Selina, daughter of the Rev. Lambert Bayly, of Ballyarthur, county of Wicklow, the wife of W. W. Congreve, Esq. of Burton Hall, Cheshire.

Cavendish—March 26, at Doveridge, Derbyshire, the Hon. and Rev. T. Cavendish.

Collins—On Sunday, at his residence, Grand Parade, Cork, aged 61 years, Michael Collins, Esq., T. C.

Dunn—April 1, at 7, North Gloucester-place, Elizabeth, the wife of J. W. Dunn.

Johnston—February 10, at St. Louis, Mo., at the residence of his son-in-law, H. N. Davis, Esq., Mr. Samuel Johnston, formerly a highly respected merchant in Belfast, aged 73 years.

Kehoe—March 30, Anastacia, second daughter of the late Stephen Kehoe, Esq., of Kilkenny.

Malley—March 31, at her residence in Ballina, Sarah, relict of Wm. Malley, Esq., J.P., aged 73 years. This estimable lady died as full of honours as of years. During her lengthened residence in Ballina her course was marked by a charitable disposition, and an unostentatious demeanour, endearing her to all with whom she came in contact, and which will cause her memory to be held long in reverence by the inhabitants of all classes and creeds.

Moncrieff—March 30, at Perth, Maria, the beloved wife of George Moncrieff, Esq., and eldest daughter of Captain J. G. Rogers, Staff Officer of Kilkenny district.

Murray—March 28, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, in her 96th year, Anne, widow of Vice-Admiral Sir George Murray.

Newcombe—March 31, at Sandymount, Richard Newcombe, Esq., formerly of Ballycrystal, Gesshill, King's County.

Ogle—April 1, at Stephen's-green, William Henry Ogle, Esq., barrister-at-law, aged 82 years.

Reilly—March 30, Mr. Thomas Reilly, linen manufacturer, Drogheda, aged 80 years.

Roberts—March 29, at Kilmony Abbey, Elizabeth Townsend, wife of Michael Roberts, Esq.

Roche—March 25, at the Royal Hotel, Glengariffe, at the early age of 36, William Roche, Esq., the respected proprietor of that magnificent establishment, and of the Macroom Hotel, Killarney.

Story—April 1, at Rostrevor, Maria Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. B. Story, D.D., of Corick, county of Tyrone.

Thew—March 31, at 2, Mountpelier-parade, Monkstown, Mis Thew, aged 93 years.

Warner—March 31, at Mount Merrion Avenue, Dublin, Patience Warner, relict of the late Henry Warner, Esq., J.P., of Merrion-square, Dublin, and Warner Castle, county of Meath, aged 86 years.


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